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T. MACCI PLAVTI
STICHVS

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

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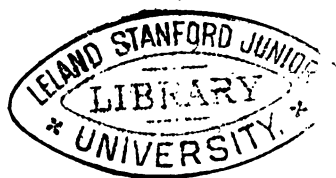
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PREFACE.

THIS edition of a play, which contains much wit and humor and comparatively little that is objectionable, is intended for use at school or college.

The text is based on the apparatus criticus of Ritschl, but keeps more closely to the MSS. than any previous edition. I have ventured on two original suggestions, namely *mussauerim*, v. 420, for the obviously corrupt *mulcauerim* of MSS., and *esse, mei*, v. 753, for *ei mihi*.

My observations on prosody are mainly derived from the work of others; but I have stated the rule for the 'irrational' use of long or apparently long syllables in an improved form, and have made suggestions of my own upon other points.

C. A. M. FENNELI.

Aug. 10, 1893.

INTRODUCTION.

THE PLOT.

IT would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the *Stichus* has no plot at all. Little of the interest would be lost if it were divided up into three parts and the names of the characters changed so as to give three disconnected sets of scenes. It is probable that the play was originally divided into three acts, the second, third, and fourth acts of editors forming one original act. This would give 273 verses to the first original act, 367 verses to the second act, which began with the second canticum, and 135 verses to the last act, which ends with a short canticum. The comparative shortness of Act III. (Act V.) would be made up for by there being in addition to the speeches a considerable amount of *business*. There is no intrigue, no complication and consequently no proper dénouement or solution. But there is plenty of interest, owing to the wit and humor of the various scenes. Several of the characters are types. The old man Antipho is a fussy, selfish, easy-going man of the world. Even his daughters, who disappear after the first act and are rather colorless, are carefully sketched. Gelasimus, the parasite, who is really the central figure of the piece, is a well-executed type of his genus: hungry, greedy, impudent, spiteful and servile. He takes part in scenes which occupy 360 verses, while the title character only takes part in scenes which occupy 187 verses.

There is not much that is distinctive about the brothers Epignomus and Pamphilippus, but a few delicate touches show us that Pamphilippus has a more generous disposition than his brother. The perverse and impertinent Pinacium is doubtless an accurate specimen of the privileged slave, and Crocotium of the pert and flippant (slave) waiting-maid. Stichus is an uninteresting character, possibly because he is a type, as also no doubt are the other slaves, Sagarinus and Stephanium.

ANALYSIS.

Antipho, an elderly, well-to-do citizen of Athens, wishes his two daughters, Philumena and Pamphila, to give up their respective husbands, Epignomus and Pamphilippus, who having become impoverished have left Athens to seek their fortunes and have not been heard of for more than two years, so that they may marry wealthy men.

ACT I.

Scene I. Interior of Philumena's (Epignomus') house. Philumena and her younger sister Pamphila enter from the back part of the house. They discuss their husbands' absence and their father's wish that they should marry again. The first 47 lines, though a dialogue, are ranked as a canticum, owing to the kind and variety of metres.

Scene II. Before Philumena's house. Enter Antipho from the spectators' right with a slave in attendance. He grumbles at his slaves for ten lines, and then dismisses his slave. While Antipho looks after the receding slave, his daughters speak from the house as to how they can best get their own way with him. Then Antipho in a soliloquy of thirteen lines decides upon the best way of managing his daughters, stating that he will let them have their own way to avoid a fuss if they are firm. Then his daughters see him and come out of the house. The three converse outside. At the end of the scene Antipho retires and then Pamphila, whereupon Philumena summons her female slave Crocotium to fetch the parasite Gelasimus, that he may go to the port for news.

ACT II.

Scene I. Gelasimus is in a street solus. He soliloquises on his hunger and neediness for 41 verses, when Crocotium enters, and after Gelasimus has soliloquised for 36 more verses, he perceives her, and they converse, and Crocotium gives her message.

Scene II. This scene ought to begin *v.* 266 instead of *v.* 274. Scene outside Philumena's house. Gelasimus enters from the spectators' right. As he is wondering what Philumena can want, Pinacium enters on the spectators' left in a tremendous hurry with the news that Epignomus has arrived. He is obviously tipsy. Towards the end of the scene, as Pinacium is knocking at the house door, Gelasimus accosts him and they quarrel.

Scene III. Philumena opens her door and finds Pinacium and Gelasimus outside. Pinacium perversely keeps back his news, but bustles about making preparations for an entertainment, and Gelasimus lays himself out to get an invitation. At last Pinacium tells Philumena of her husband's arrival, and she dismisses the parasite.

ACT III.

Scene I. Interior of Epignomus' house. His slave Stichus, his female musicians and probably his parasites and others, are on the stage. Epignomus enters from the back of the house, returns thanks to his gods, and announces that his good fortune has reconciled him to his father-in-law. Then Stichus asks for a holiday, which he gets, and declares his intention of having a dinner with his friend Sagarinus and their common friend Stephanium.

Scene II. Street outside Epignomus' house. Enter Gelasimus in quest of a meal, to try his luck with Epignomus. To him enters Epignomus from the central door. The scene is occupied with the parasite's ineffectual efforts to secure an invitation.

ACT IV.

Scene I. Street before Epignomus' house. Enter Antipho and Pamphilippus, probably from the left. They talk of the dinner which they are going to partake of at Epignomus' house. Then Epignomus enters from the central door, and after salutations Antipho points his moral that 'fortune brings friends' by begging a female musician of Epignomus. He then enters the house through the central door of the stage. Hereupon the brothers see Gelasimus approaching.

Scene II. The scene is unchanged. Epignomus and Pamphilippus are on the stage. To them enters Gelasimus. The scene is occupied by the parasite's abortive efforts to get a dinner out of Pamphilippus. Gelasimus' final failure to achieve the object of his hope is the only approach to a dénouement in the play.

ACT V.

This act is devoted to the preparations for Stichus' feast with Pamphilippus' two slaves and to the feast itself, at the close of which the three slaves dance to the music of a *tibicen*, whom they have engaged.

PROSODY.

THE following remarks will supply all the ordinary student need know about Plautus' adaptations of various Greek metres, so far as regards the *Stichus*.

§ 1. Trochaic tetrameter catalectic verses, *trochaici septenarii*, admit the tribrach and dactyl in the seven complete feet (but only occasionally in the fourth foot, the dactyl rarely in the seventh), the spondee and anapæst in the first six feet, the proceleusmatic (the spondee resolved into four short syllables) seldom except in the first foot. There is generally diæresis

after the fourth foot¹. This metre is used for dialogue by Plautus more than iambic *senarii*.

Trochaic tetrameter acatalectic verses, *trochaici octonarii*, admit the tribrach (anapæst) as well as the spondee in the eighth foot and dactyls and anapæsts in the seventh; but are in other respects like *septenarii*. See *Pers.* 5. 1.

Iambic trimeter acatalectic verses, *iambici senarii*, admit in all feet except the last, the spondee (especially in the fifth foot), the dactyl less freely (not often in the fifth foot), the anapæst (rarely in the third foot), the tribrach (very rarely in the fifth foot), and the proceleusmatic occasionally in the first foot, very rarely elsewhere, hardly ever if ever in the fifth foot. There is generally cæsure in the third foot, less frequently in the fourth (as in *v.* 55). Occasionally there is no cæsure as in *v.* 227, *ac périuratiūnculas parastiticas*.

Iambic tetrameter catalectic verses, *iambici septenarii* or *comici quadrati*, admit spondees freely, and anapæsts, dactyls and tribrachs in the first three feet and in the fifth, sixth, and seventh feet, and occasional proceleusmatics (almost exclusively in the odd places, mostly in the first and fifth). There is generally diæresis after the fourth foot, the last syllable of which is sometimes short, as if at the end of a verse. When there is no diæresis there is generally cæsure in the fifth foot.

Iambic tetrameter acatalectic verses, *iambici octonarii*, admit iambics only in the eighth foot, and spondees almost always in the seventh foot, while trisyllabic feet and proceleusmatics are rare. When there is no diæresis after the fourth foot (which is most often an iambic), there is generally cæsure in the fifth foot as in *vv.* 279, 280.

Iambic dimeter acatalectic verses occur *vv.* 9—17, 34—36, and combined with catalectic tripodies *vv.* 3—8.

Anapæstic dimeter acatalectic verses admit spondees, dactyls (especially in the odd places, but see *vv.* 19, 20) and proceleusmatics occasionally in the odd (but see *v.* 21) places. They

¹ Such a verse as *Qula ita meae animae salsura euénit - Adside híc pater* is most common when diæresis is absent.

generally have diæresis between the dipodies, but see *v.* 25. They generally occur in connected systems ending up with a catalectic verse called a parœmiac, see *vv.* 30, 48, and occasionally varied by a monometer. Two dimeters are often combined into an acatalectic tetrameter, and these tetrameters, *anapaestici octonarii*, sometimes form a system ending with a *septenarius*.

Anapæstic tetrameter catalectic verses, *anapaestici septenarii*, admit spondees and dactyls promiscuously, even dactyls before anapæsts.

Anapæstic dimeter catalectic verses occur consecutively *vv.* 313—318, 322—325, the three intervening verses being acatalectic dimeters. These catalectic dimeters consist of spondees, one proceleusmatic, and one anapæst.

Bacchiac tetrameters admit 2nd and 4th pæons (— — —, — — —), a molossus (— — —), whence the Ionic *a minori* and *a maiori* (— — —, — — —) and choriambus (— — —). In *vv.* 43, 44 there are two bacchii, three molossi, and three choriambi.

§ 2. The following are special licenses adopted by early Latin dramatists and in particular by Plautus.

Final *-s* after a short *i* or *u* is frequently ignored in scansion, even in the sixth foot of a senarius, e.g. *v.* 57, *Pers.* 1, 3, 64, *quid nūc? quid est? quin dñcis quid facturus sis?*, or the seventh foot of a trochaic tetrameter catalectic verse, e.g. *v.* 622, *nām hic quidem geniūm meliorem tūum non facies. ēamus, tu.*

In trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verses;—(A) any disyllabic thesis, and (B) a resolved arsis¹ which begins with the beginning of a word, can have the second syllable irrational (a long syllable instead of and scanned as a short syllable).

That is, an apparent bacchius or cretic can stand for a trochaic foot (— — for — —, — — for — —), for an iambic or anapæstic foot (— — for — —, — — for — —); an apparent amphibrach (— —) can stand for a trochaic tribrach; an apparent second or fourth pæon, for a trochaic proceleusmatic (— — — or

¹ Except in the case of an Iambic tribrach. For the above rule would give — —, whereas Iambic anapæsts (derived from spondees) are accented thus — —. For limitations of the rule, see pp. xv, xvi.

~~~~ for ~~~~) or for an iambic or anapæstic proceleusmatic (~~~~ or ~~~~ for ~~~~).

The following instances are found in the *Stichus*.

## A (CASES OF RESOLVED THESIS).

## 1. TROCHAIC.

|      |                    |     |                 |
|------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1    | -ám sorör, s-      | 597 | -ás foräs       |
| *59  | néc uolüntat-      | —   | quí malüm       |
| 62   | iám quidem ín s-   | 600 | nón enĩm s-     |
| *—   | -túm supëllectilis | 602 | -á iubē         |
| 68   | -mús, sorör, s-    | 612 | -ás apüt fr-    |
| 91   | -úm, sat ěst       | 625 | híc quidēm p-   |
| 95   | -úst, opüst m-     | 696 | dúmque se ěx    |
| 107  | ěst quod hũc ex-   | 699 | híc enĩm m-     |
| 153  | -ós apüt p-        | 741 | tĩbi placēt     |
| 396  | -úm iubē           | 752 | sí quidēm p-    |
| 515  | crás apüt m-       | 754 | númquam enĩm f- |
| 521  | firma itēm f-      | 757 | sí quidēm m-    |
| *576 | néquid ädu-        | 758 | ět quidēm n-    |

## 2. IAMBIC.

|      |               |     |                   |
|------|---------------|-----|-------------------|
| 4    | quidēm nós    | 464 | quidēmst qui ást- |
| *226 | cauĩllátiones | 655 | quidēm féc-       |
| 263  | quidēm sí     | 663 | apüt nós          |
| *418 | age äbdúce    | 674 | uolő spěct-       |
| 422  | uolő mé       | 762 | tenē tu hóc       |
| *435 | age äbdúce    |     |                   |

## 3. ANAPÆSTIC.

|     |              |     |               |
|-----|--------------|-----|---------------|
| 28  | decēt néque  | 310 | uidē quám     |
| 37  | tacē sís     | 311 | forēs án c-   |
| —   | cauē sís     | *—  | pedēs plús u- |
| *41 | tamětsí      | 312 | erũm fũg-     |
| 47  | placēt táceo | 321 | iněst quás    |

## B (CASES OF RESOLVED ARSIS).

## 1. TROCHAIC.

|    |               |      |             |
|----|---------------|------|-------------|
| 83 | sét hóc mi-   | 99   | bónäs ut    |
| 89 | ís ěst e- (?) | 113  | uolő sci-   |
| 94 | mánē pulu-    | *125 | sĩbi ěsse   |
| 98 | uĩrös nostr-  | 127  | quód äd uos |

\*306 *símŭlque* (?)  
 329 *quidēm míser-*  
 335 *iúbē me om-*  
 \*347 *símŭlque har-*  
 353 *quidēm ger-*  
 355 *égo hīnc ar-*  
 \*398 *énīmuero*  
 511 *ápūt se*  
 516 *hérī me*  
 517 *ín hūnc diem*  
 520 *périnde ā-*  
 \*527 *sét ēccum*  
 \*532 *uicíssatim*  
 \*534 *módo ĩntro*  
 536 *ápūt nos*  
 537 *ápūt te ěr-*  
 539 *sénĕx ei*  
 542 *érāt mín-*  
 \*555,7 *uidĕlicet*  
 563 *sénĕx quid-*  
 \*577 *lúpum ín serm-*  
 \*582 *Epígnom-*  
 598 *fóris cen-*  
*iúbē dom-*

602 *dómī coqu-*  
 609 *dómī mihi*  
 611 *pér hānc tibi*  
 616 *quidēm rē-*  
 \*618 *úbi āccub-*  
 \*619 *uél ĩnter*  
 628 *sátīs spect-*  
 632 *uidĕ Gel-*  
 635 *uidĕn ut*  
 636 *uidĕn ben-*  
 637 *uidĕn rid-*  
 686 *uólō uoc-*  
 689 *nós minĭstr-*  
 693 *dómī sunt*  
 695 *támĕn bib-*  
 \*705 *sét ĩnterim*  
 714 *quid hīc fast-*  
 724 *bónŭm ius*  
 \*725 *āge ěrgo ops-*  
 734 *ápūt me*  
 738 *fórās egr-*  
 744 *ítāst ing-*  
 750 *uólō; nam amb-*  
 758 *ténĕ, tib-*

## 2. IAMBIC.

8 *-cum lóquĭ*  
 237 *-em quís haĕc*  
 257 *-quam nísi hōc*

264 *non ábĭ*  
 458 *hīc quidēm*

## 3. ANAPÆSTIC.

18 *me sórōr s-*  
 20 *-ma sórōr n-*  
 21 *tibi pátĕr f-*  
 29 *nam uírĭ*

41 *hoc sórōr t-*  
 312 *hae fórēs*  
 — *-ent málŭm m-*

The frequent shortenings of the first syllable of *ille, illic, &c.* and *iste, istic, &c.* have not been included.

It is to be observed that a majority of the above recorded licenses consist in shortening the final syllable of an iambic word, so that the verbal accent may have cooperated with the

metrical ictus in the shortening, and that there are about seven instances of shortening *hic, haec, hoc, hunc, hanc, hinc, huc* after another monosyllable. Also in the following instances words which seem to bear the verbal accent get shortened: *tamētsi* (41), *sibi ēsse* (125), which is not a certain case, as *sibi* and *tibi* are sometimes completely elided, *simūlque* (306, 347), *sēt ēccum* (527), *perinde* (520), *uidēlicet* (555, 557), *uēl inter* (619), *sēt interim* (704), *age ergo ops-* (725), *ille, illic, intro, iste*, and *istic*. Nearly all the resolved theses in Plautus which exhibit shortening of a long syllable begin with the beginning of a word. In *v.* 576 perhaps *nē quid ddu-* should be written. Most of the exceptions are cretic words such as *reperit, imperd, maxumē, pessumē, dignior*; but we find *perque conseruitum, Capt. 2. 1. 53*.

The syllables which—not being the final syllable of a disyllabic word or the second of two consecutive monosyllabic words—are abnormally shortened in Plautus according to the rule given and illustrated above may be classified as follows:

1. Those with short vowels before *m, n, l, r* and another consonant, especially just after a preposition as *enīmuero, nēc uolūtate, ad incitas, sēt interim, simūlque, lūpum in s-, age ergo*; also *inde, nēmpē, unde*. Perhaps the vowel and the nasal or liquid coalesce into a sonant.

2. Those with short vowels before a double consonant, as *ēccum, cauillationes*<sup>1</sup>, *supēllectilis, dñnonam, uictssatim, ēsse, ille, Philēppos*.

3. Those with short vowels followed by a consonantal sound combined with a sibilant as *ūxor, tamētst, ēx, dtra plx* (*Capt. 3. 4. 64*), *minstremus, īpsus, iste, dñsonabo, uetūstate, scelēstus, magīstratus*.

4. Monosyllabic prepositions, in composition (as *age dbdūce, ubi ddcubes, dūmq̄ se ēxornat*).

5. Syllables containing the stem vowel of the *-ā, -ē, and ī* conjugations, as *uidēlicet, uerēbamini, imperd, reperit, amābo*.

Some apparent cases of shortening of a long syllable are probably due to syncope, as *uoluptas* pronounced *uolptas, se-*

<sup>1</sup> This may be a case of synizesis.

*nectus* pronounced *senctus*. Such a pronunciation probably began with and was most often applied to oblique cases of *uoluptas* and *senectus* (see *vv.* 532, 568).

In most of the cases in Plautus and Terence in which a long syllable is scanned as a short syllable after a monosyllabic word, the monosyllabic word is either *quid* (interrogative), a personal pronoun, *sed*, *uel*, or *ut*,—placed in approximate order of frequency.

It is probable that Plautus followed colloquial pronunciation in his scansion.

§ 3. Some arbitrary rules have been laid down as to the prosody of Plautus which may be neglected. *E.g.* "The trochaic cæsure of a dactyl is forbidden, save in the first foot." Yet in *v.* 58 we find *séruos hom(o)* in the fifth foot of a trochaic tetrameter catalectic. Again we are told that *gratiam*, *gratias*, *filios*, *otio* are only dissyllabic in anapæstic metres; but see *v.* 71 and *Capt.* 3. 5. 64, *Ergo ab eo petitō istam gratiam. dūcite, Trin.* 4. 1. 2, 5, 19. Yet again we are told "An anapæst should not be divided in iambic or trochaic verse, so that its first syllable is the last of a dissyllable or polysyllable, or so that its two first syllables are the two last of a polysyllable." But see *v.* 85 *pérplexabilitér earum hodie pérpauesfaciam péctora*, where the third foot must be either *-ter eār-* or *-iter eā-r-*, cf. *v.* 528.

It is not likely that in *v.* 625 *hic* is short before *quidem*, and this remark is also applicable to *iam* before *quidem v.* 62.

§ 4. Plautus makes free use of synizesis and often treats *i* and *u* as consonants, thus fusing two syllables into one. This process is indicated throughout the text of this edition by italics. For *cáruit*, *v.* 2 cf. *fuit passim* and *crepuít*, *Aul.* 4. 5. 5. The converse process, of making *iam* a dissyllable after *nunc*, is found *vv.* 115, 767, 774.

§ 5. Syncope, or the suppression of a short vowel when it is between two consonants which can be conveniently pronounced together, is used in Plautus more freely than in Classical Latin; as *alteri*, *altera* pronounced *altri*, *altra*.

§ 6. Hiatus is freely admitted by Plautus, but not often except in the following cases:—

1. At the diæresis or cæsura of a verse, e.g. *vv.* 71, 171, 435, 459, 461, 605.

2. At a change of speakers or a marked pause in the sense, e.g. *vv.* 90, 137, 147, 221, 270, 435.

3. After monosyllables ending in a long vowel, diphthong, or *-m*, the said monosyllable being scanned as short, e.g. *vv.* 91, 104, 137, 232, 320, 580, 741, 754.

4. When two vowels of the same character come together, *vv.* 459, 587, 648, 671.

5. After an iambic word, e.g. *vv.* 71, 344.

Exceptional cases also occur as in *vv.* 180, 576, 731.

§ 7. Length by position is not given to a vowel before a consonant followed by *r* or *l*.

§ 8. In the time of Plautus many vowels of final syllables retained either regularly or occasionally the original long quantity which they afterwards lost.

*E.g.* the final *-a* of *ita*, of the nominative and accusative neuter plural of nouns as *oppidā, omniā*; the final *-e* of the ablative of the consonantal declension (note *cum luct v.* 364, *de uesperī, Mil.* 4. 2. 5), as *Pers.* 1. 1. 43, *pumicē*; the termination *-ār* of the passive first person singular future and subjunctive, the termination *-it* of the third person singular perfect indicative active, e.g. *optigit, v.* 384; *-it* of the third person singular present indicative active of the fourth conjugation, and of *feri*; the third person singular active terminations *-at, -et* (the quantity of *sciat, v.* 296, is doubtful); the first person singular present indicative passive of the first conjugation; and the nominative of nouns of which the genitive is *-ōris* exhibit *-ōr*, see *v.* 147. In Plautus *es* from *sum* is a long syllable, see *v.* 363. Perhaps the nominative *-es* of nouns which have the genitive ending in *-itis, -idis*, as *hospes, miles, diues, obses, praeses*, had the *e* long down to at least the middle of the second century B.C.

On the other hand we find *ne frustrā sis*, and the nominatives *illīc, istīc* regularly, and sometimes *hīc*.

§ 9. Plautus is much addicted to alliteration of all kinds and is not averse to rhyme. See *vv.* 12, 13, 31, 32 (rhyme), 45, 77, 85, 144, 150, 151 (rhyme), 206, 495 (rhyme).

## METRES OF THE STICHUS.

|                                                                                                  |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Iambici senarii</i> , iambic trimeter acatalectic,                                            |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 48—57, 155—273, 402—504, 641—673, 762—768                                             | = 272 |
| <i>Iambici septenarii</i> , iambic tetrameter catalectic with<br>diæresis after the fourth foot, |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 674—682, 769—775                                                                      | = 16  |
| <i>Iambici octonarii</i> , iambic tetrameter acatalectic,                                        |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 274, 275, 278—280, 282—287, 289, 290, 294—301,<br>303—305, 307, 308, 326              | = 27  |
| Iambic dimeter acatalectic,                                                                      |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 9—17, 34—35 ; catalectic, 36                                                          | = 12  |
| Iambic dimeter combined with catalectic tripod,                                                  |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 3—8                                                                                   | = 6   |
| <i>Trochaici septenarii</i> , trochaic tetrameter catalectic,                                    |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 1, 2, 58—154, 288, 293, 306*, 330—401, 505—640,<br>683—761                            | = 389 |
| <i>Trochaici octonarii</i> , trochaic tetrameter acatalectic,                                    |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 276, 277, 281, 291, 292, 302, 327—329                                                 | = 9   |
| Anapæstic dimeter,                                                                               |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 18—33, 37—42, 45—47, 313—325                                                          | = 38  |
| <i>Anapæstici octonarii</i> , anapæstic tetrameter acatalectic,                                  |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 309—312                                                                               | = 4   |
| Bacchiac tetrameter acatalectic,                                                                 |       |
| <i>vv.</i> 43—44                                                                                 | = 2   |
| Total 775                                                                                        |       |

In the first canticum, the first 47 verses of the opening scene, there are nine changes of metre, iambs, trochees, anapæsts and *bacchii* being employed ; in the second canticum, the second scene of the second act, *vv.* 274—329, there are sixteen changes of metre, trochaic verses rapidly alternating with iambic verses from the beginning of the scene to *v.* 308. The third canticum, Act V. Sc. III., and the fourth canticum, which closes the play, only consist respectively of nine and seven iambic tetrameter catalectic verses.

\* This verse may perhaps be an *iambicus octonarius*.

## MANUSCRIPTS.

The chief authorities for the text of the *Stichus* are the following :—A. The *Codex Ambrosianus* (Milan), a palimpsest. The original writing consists of about two-thirds of the plays of Plautus, and is probably as early as A.D. 550, but it is much defaced, and has had a copy of the Vulgate written over it. For the value of its readings, see Index under “Codex A.” They are generally superior to those of other MSS., where there is difference ; but this superiority is not invariable, e.g. v. 511, A gives *se apud se* for *te apud se*.

B. The *Codex Vetus* of Camerarius (Vatican), 11th century.

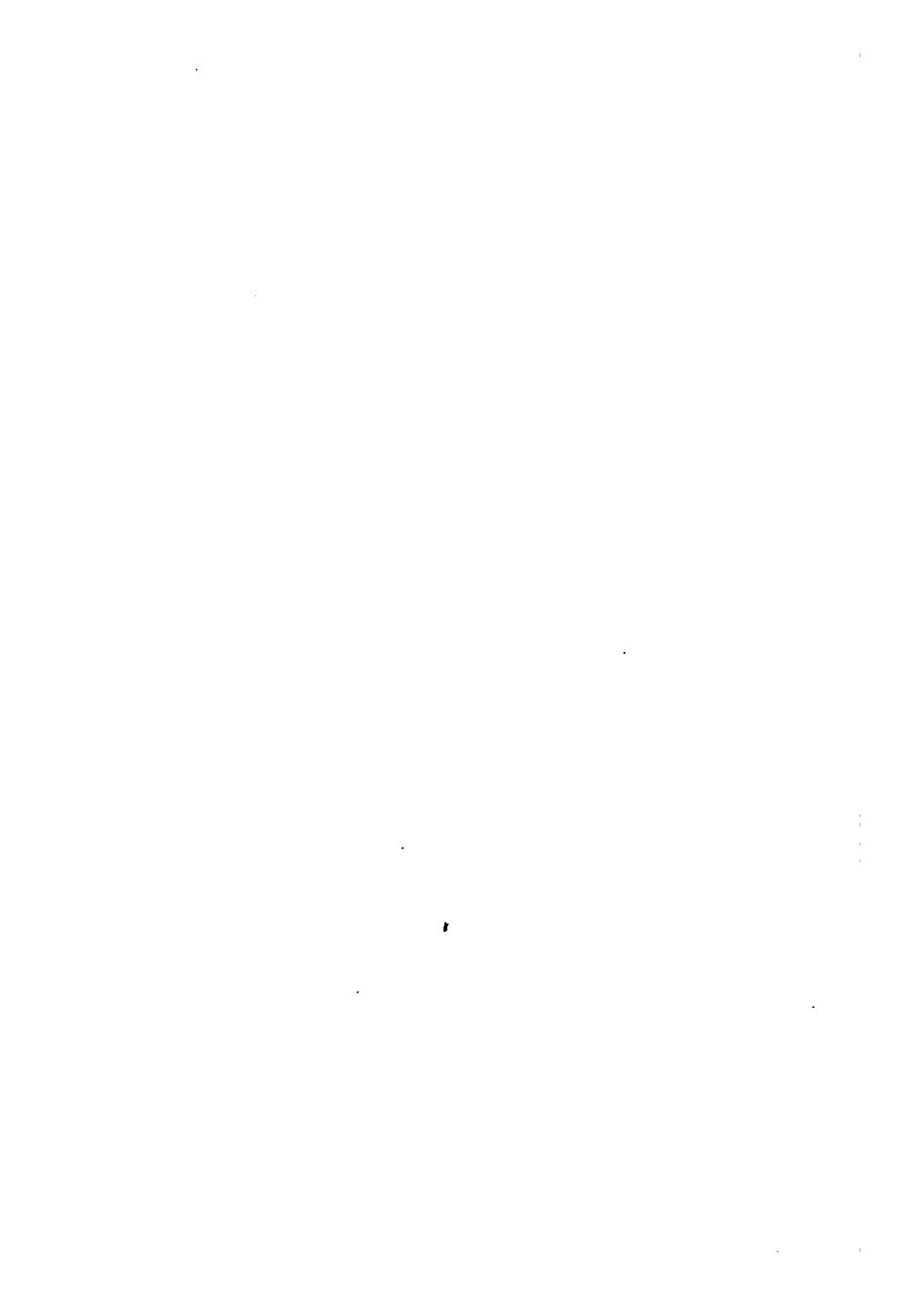
C. The *Codex Palatinus* (Heidelberg), 12th century.

D. The *Codex Ursinianus* (Vatican), 12th century.

F. The *Codex Lipsiensis*, 15th century, Leipzig, a manuscript edition full of fifteenth century conjectures, which is chiefly interesting as the basis of Z, the editio princeps (Venice, 1472), and of most early editions.

The *Stichus* is a version by Plautus of Menander's Φιλάδελφοι. The scenes are laid at Athens. The play was produced in Rome, in the consulship of P. Sulpicius Galbus Maximus (II.) and C. Aurelius Cotta, B.C. 200.





## DRAMATIS PERSONAE

PHILVMENA<sup>1</sup> [Panegyris]  
 PAMPHILA<sup>1</sup> [Pinacium] } Daughters of Antipho.  
 ANTIPHO An old man, a widower.  
 GELASIMVS A hungry parasite.  
 PINACIVM<sup>2</sup> [Dinacium] One of Philumena's slaves.  
 EPIGNOMVS Husband of Philumena }  
 PAMPHILIPPVS Husband of Pamphila } Brothers.  
 STICHVS slave of Epignomus.  
 SAGARINVS slave of Pamphilippus.  
 STEPHANIVM female slave of Pamphilippus, beloved by Stichus  
 and his friend Sagarinus.  
 CROCOTIVM female slave of Philumena.  
 TIBICEN A musician.

<sup>1</sup> These names are only preserved by A before the first scene. Other MSS. give *Panegyris* and *Pinacium* as the sisters' names.

<sup>2</sup> The two best MSS. A and B give *Pinacium*, thus showing that Antipho's daughter could not well be called Pinacium. The rest give *Dinacium*, which some editors have adopted.



## T. MACCI PLAVTI STICHVS.

### ARGVMENTVM ACROSTICHVM

Senéx castigat ffilias, quod eaé uiros  
Tam pérseuerent péregrinantis paúperes  
Ita sústinere frátres neque relínquere :  
Con tráque uerbis délenitur cómmotis,  
Habére ut sineret, quós semel nactaé forent.  
Virí reueniunt ópibus aucti tráns mare :  
Suam quísq; retinet, ác Sticho ludús datur.



# STICHVS.

## ACTVS I. SCENA I.

PHILUMENA. PAMPHILA.

PH. Crédo ego miserám fuisse Pénélopam, soror, *suo* éx animo,

quæ tam *dñu* uidúa uiro *suo* *caruit*: nam nos *éius* animum de nóstris factis nóscimus, | quarum hñc uiri absunt, quorúm quidem nos negótiis | abséntum, ita ut æquomst, 5 sollicitæ noctis ét dies, | sorór, sumus semper.

PA. Nostrum ófficium æquomst fácere nos: | neque íd magis facimus

quam nós monet pietás. PH. Set hic, | sorór, adside:

1. Interior of Philumena's house. Philumena and Pamphila enter from the back part of the house.

The first two verses seem to be trochaic tetrameter catalectic with the ultima of *soror* an irrational long, i.e. scanned as short. I follow mss. except as to division of lines. For 7th foot cf. *Capt.* 4.

2. 44. Ritschl and others alter.

*suo* Strengthens the phrase *ex animo*.

2. *uidua caruit* 'Was desolate

through the absence of.' For synzezeis see p. xvi. § 4.

3. *factis* 'Experience.'

7. *sorór* The original length of the *ultima* is preserved, cf. v. 147. *adside* Cf. v. 92, *Adside hic, pater*. mss. have *tum multa* before *uolo*. Ritschl reads,—*Set huc, soror, adsiesdum*: | *Voló loqui de ré uiri*. But *adesdum* is hardly support enough for the enclitic with the hortative conjunctive (*adsies* being the old form of *adsis*, cf. Gk. *ἐλθς* for *ἐλθης*).

- uolo técum loqui de ré uiri. | PA. Saluaéne amabo? 10  
 PH. Speró quidem et uoló. set hoc,  
 10 | sorór, crucior patrém tuum  
 meumque ádeo, qui unus únice  
 ciuibus ex omnibús probus  
 perhibétur, eum nunc ínprobi 15  
 uiri ófficio uti: quí uiris  
 15 tantás absentibús facit  
 nostrís inmerito iniúrias  
 nosque áb eis uolt abdúcere.  
 haec rés uitae me, sórór, saturant, 20  
 haec mñhi diuidiae et sénio sunt.  
 20 PA. Ne lácruma, soror, neu túo id ánimo  
 fac quód tibi pater faceré minatur.  
 spes ést cum melius fácturum.  
 noui égo illum: ioculo istaéc dicit: 25  
 neque illic sibi mereat Pérsarum  
 25 montís qui esse aurei pérhibentur,  
 ut istúc faciat quod tú metuis.

8. *loqui* See *vv.* 18—28, note.  
*Saluaene amabo?* Note pl. *res*  
 understood from *re*. For *amabo*,  
 an affectionate or coaxing expres-  
 sion, = 'prithée' as here, or 'please,'  
*cf. v.* 91.

11. *unus unice* Cumulative  
 like *uidua uiro suo caruit, v.* 2.  
 P. is fond of such reinforcement.

12, 13. Note alliteration, five  
*b's*.

14. *officio uti* 'Is acting the part  
 of.' *Cf. off. fungi, Auct. Her.* 4.  
 34. 46.

18—28. An anapaestic system  
 followed by five anapaestic dime-  
 ters. Note the irrational long  
 syllable after metrical accent of  
 dactyl *me sórór s., vv.* 18, 20 (*cf.*  
*nam vírī, v.* 29 and *v.* 41); and

the proceleusmatic *deílī: neque id,*  
*v.* 28 (*cf. v.* 47); and *Illum, v.* 23,  
*illic, v.* 24, *istuc, v.* 26.

18. *uitae...saturant* 'Make  
 me weary of life.' An unsupported  
 use of *saturare* as if *satiare*. For  
 the gen. *cf. satur* with gen. as *Ter.*  
*Ad.* 5. 1. 3, *omnium rerum satur.*

20. *animo* Dat. The sense is—  
 'and do not distress your mind.'  
 The father was threatening literal  
*diuidia* as well as *diuidia* = 'vexa-  
 tion' (*v.* 19).

21. *pater* The *ultima* is not  
 lengthened by position.

23. *istaec* Demonstr. pron. of  
 2nd pers., like *istuc, vv.* 26, 107.

24. *illic* Ritschl. mss. *ille*.

26. *ut* Short for *ea lege ut*, 'on  
 condition of doing.'

tam sí faciat, minume írasci

decet: néque id inmerito euéniet.

30

nam úfri nostri domo ut ábierunt,

30 hic tértiust annus. PH. Ita út memoras:

quom ipsi ínterea, uiuánt, ualeant,

ubi sítnt, quid agant, ecqui índigeant,

neque párticipant nos néque redeunt.

35

PA. An íd doles, sorór, quia

35 illí *suum* officium nóñ colunt,

quom tú tuum facis? PH. Íta pol.

PA. Tace síś: caue síś audíam ego istuc

posthác ex te. PH. Nam quíd iam?

PA. Quia pól *meo* animo omnis sápiéntis

40

40 *suum* officium aequomst colere ét facere.

quam ob rem égo te hoc, soror, tametsí's maior,

moneo út *tuum* memineris óffícium:

et si illi inprobí sint atque áliter nos fáciant

quam aequóm sit, tam pól [noxiaé] nequid mágis sit, 45

45 omníbus obnixe opibús nostrum

[nos] óffícium meminísse decet.

PH. Placet: táceo. PA. At memineris fácito.

27. *tam* A gives *tametsi*, other MSS. *tamen si*. For *tam*=*tamen* see *vv.* 44, 472.

31. *uiuánt, ualeant* 'Whether they are alive, in good health.'

34—36 Iambic dimeters; 37—42 anapests; 43, 44 *Bacchií*; 45—47 an anapaestic system.

37. *Tace...caue* Scan as Pyrrhics.

*sis = si uis*.

38. *Nam quíd* For *nam* introducing an expostulatory question cf. *Aul.* 1. 1. 3. For *quíd* there is a v. l. *qui*.

44, 45 *tam...sit...obnixe* Due to A alone. B and vulgate *tamen* ... *simus* ... *obnoxi(os)ae* (whence

Ritschl restored *noxiae*). Note the rare Plautine *tam* for *tamen*, cf. *v.* 27.

46. *nos* Added by Hermann to complete the anapaestic dimeter.

47. The first and third feet of this parœmiac are proceleusmatics, the syllables *-cet* and *-ris* being scanned as short.

48. Philumena undergoes a natural revulsion of feeling, and accordingly makes a mild protest against her younger sister's apparent readiness to dissolve her marriage; but she rapidly reverts (*v.* 53) to acquiescence in the inevitable. Ritschl puts *vv.* 48—57 in brackets as spurious.



- PH. Nolo égo, soror, me crédi esse immemorém uiri :  
neque ille *éos* honores míhi quos habuit pérdidit. 50  
50 nam míhi pol grata accéptaque *huius* benígnitas.  
Et mé quidem haec condítio nunc non paénitet  
nequést quor studeam has núptias mutárier.  
uerúm postremo in pátris potestatést situm :  
faciúndumst nobis quód parentes ínerant.  
55 PA. Scio átque in cogitádo maerore aúgeor : 55  
nam própe modum iam osténdit *suam* senténtiam.  
PH. Igitúr quaeramus nóbis quid facto úsus sit.

## ACTVS I. SCENA II.

ANTIPHO. PHILUMENA. PAMPHILA. (CROCOTIVM.)

- AN. Quí manet ut moneátur semper séruos homo offi-  
ciúm suum  
néc uoluntate id fácere meminit, séruos is habitu haú  
proboſt.  
60 uós meministis quótkalendis pétère demensúm cibum :  
quí minus meminístis quod opust fácto facere in aédibus ?

53. *patris* The *s* is silent.  
Note two consecutive feet ending in *-est*.

55. *aúgeor* 'I am loaded with.'  
There is a bitter pleasantry in the phrase, as *augere* in this sense is generally applied to what is desirable. Pamphila has been repressing her fears and her affection, but now she in her turn changes her tone. Whereupon Philumena, *v.* 57, is moved by her sister's distress to suggest that they should not give in without some effort to get their own way.

57. *quid facto usus sit* 'What

we had better do'; cf. *v.* 61 *quod opust facto*. The participle does not govern *quid*.

58. Before Philumena's house. Enter Antipho with a slave in attendance. *seruos* Note the insertion of the antecedent in the subordinate part of the relative clause.

59. *uoluntate* The second syllable is scanned short, perhaps as a nasal sonant.

60. *quotkalendis* Cf. *quotannis*.

61. *facto* Cf. *v.* 57.

iám quidem in *suo* quicquē loco nisi erit mīhi situm sup-  
pellētilis, 5

quom ego reuortar, uós monimentis cónmonefaciam bú-  
bulis.

nón homines habitāre mecum mīhi uidentur, sēt sues.

65 fācite sultis nītidae ut aedes *mēae* sint, quom redeám  
domum.

iam ego domi adero: ad *mēam* maiorem fliam inuisó  
domum.

síquis quaeret me, inde uocatote áliqui: aut iam egomet  
híc ero. 10

PH. Quid agimus, soror, si óffirmabit páter aduorsum  
nós? PA. Pati 11

nós oportet quód ille faciat, quíus potestas plús potest. 12

70 éxorando, haut áduorsando súmunda operam cénseo. 22

grátiam a patre si pétimus, spero áb eo impetrássere. 23

áduorsari sine dedecore et scélere summo hau póssumus: 24

néque ego id sum factúra neque tu ut fācijas consiliúm  
dabo, 25

uérum ut exorémus. noui ego nóstros: exorábilist. 26

75 AN. Príncipium ego quo pácto cum illis ócupiam, id  
ratiócinor: 17

62. *iam* According to Büche-  
ler some monosyllables are short-  
ened before *quidem*.

63. *monimentis bubulis* 'With  
reminders of cow-hide.'

65. *sultis* = *si uultis*.

66, 67. Addressed to the slave,  
who is thus sent home.

66. *iam ego domi adero* 'I  
shall be home directly.'

67. *híc* 'There,' *domi*.

68. The sisters appear at the  
door, while their father (whom  
they do not see) is still at the side  
of the stage looking after the slave  
he has sent home. After *v.* 73

they retire, whereupon Antipho  
turns to the audience and towards  
the close of his soliloquy ap-  
proaches the door.

69. *quótus* Here the word  
may be a dissyllable with the *s*  
silent.

70—83. The order of these  
verses in the MSS. except A is  
indicated in the margin.

71. *impetrassere* So the best  
MSS., A and B. A future inf. act.  
Cf. *reconciliassere* *Capt.* i. 2. 65,  
*oppugnassere* *Am.* i. 1. 55 (Roby  
Bk. II. chap. xx. p. 197).

74. *nostros* Pl. of dignity.

- útrum ego perplexím lacessam orátione ad húncc modum, 18  
 quási numquam quicquam ádeo adsimulem, an quási quid  
 indaudíuerim 19  
*éas* in se meruísse culpam : pótius temptem léniter 20  
 án minacítér. scío litis fóre : ego *meas* noui óptume. 21  
 80 sí manere hic sése malint pótius quam alio núbere, 13  
 fáciant : quid mihi opúst decurso aetátis spatío cúm meis 14  
 gérere bellum, quóm nil quamobrem id fáciam meruisse  
 árbitror? 15  
 mínime : nolo túrbas. set hoc mihi óptimum factu ár-  
 bitror : 16  
 síc faciam : adsimulábo quasi quam cúlpan in sese ad-  
 míserint. 27  
 85 pérplexabilítér earum hodie pérpauēfaciam péctora :  
 póst id igitur *dēinde* ut animus méus est, id faciám palam.  
 múlta scío faciúnda uerba : ibo íntro. set apertást foris. 30  
 PH. Céрто enim mihi patérnae uocis sónitus auris áccidit.  
 PA. Ís est ecastor : férre aduorsum homini óccupemus  
 ósculum.  
 90 PH. Sálue, mi pater. AN. Ét uos ambae. flico agite  
 abscédite.  
 PH. Ósculum. AN. Sat est ósculi mihi uóstri. PH.  
 Qui, amabó, pater?  
 AN. Quía ita meae animae salsura euénit. PA. Adside  
 híc, pater. 35

77. *adeo* To be taken with *numquam*, 'by no manner of means,' cf. v. 212.

Note alliteration of *qu*, *d* and *m*.

83. *hoc* Pronounced as a short syllable, cf. *hodie*.

84. *in* Ritschl after A reads *ad*.

88. Philumena and then Pamphila appear at window or door.

<sup>m</sup> Perhaps *im* is pronounced

as a nasal sonant, cf. *enim nimis* v. 96, and v. 312. In Plautus *enim* is often corroborative, see v. 97, 600.

*auris* Cicero and Livy use *ad auris* after *accidere*, Livy also *auribus*.

89. *Is est* Pronounced *ist*. After this verse the sisters come out to greet their father.

AN. Nón sedeo istic: uós sedete: ego sédero in sub-séllio.

PA. Máne puluinum. AN. Béne procuras míhi: sat sic fultúmst mihi.

95 PA. Síne, pater. AN. Quid opúst? PA. Opust. AN. Morem tíbi geram. atque hoc ést satis.

PA. Númquam enim nimis curáre possunt súm paren-tem filiae. 39

quem aéquiuist potiórem habere quám te? postideá, pater, uíros nostros, quibus tú nos uoluisti ésse matres fámílias?

AN. Bónas ut aequomst fácere facitis, quóm tamen ap-sentís uiros

100 próinde habetis quási praesentes sínt. PA. Pudiciást, pater,

éos nos magnificáre qui nos sócias sumpserúnt sibi.

AN. Númquis hic est aliénus nostris díctis auceps aú-ribus?

PH. Núllust praeter nósque teque. AN. Vóstrum ani-mum adhiberí uolo. 45

nám ego ad uos nunc ínperitus rérum et morum múlíerum

105 díscipulus uenio ád magistras: quíbus matronas móribus quae óptumae sunt ésse oportet, íd utraque ut dicát mihi.

PA. Quid istuc est quod huc éxquaesitum múlíerum mo-rés uenis? 50

AN. Pól ego uxorem quaéro, postquam uóstra mater mórtuast.

PA. Fácile inuenies ét peiorem et péíus moratám, pater,

98, 99. Both *uiros* and *Bonas* scan as pyrrhics or monosyllables, cf. v. 113 *uolo sc.*

102. *auceps auribus* 'Eaves-dropper,' in which sense *auceps* is also used by itself. The dat. is

instrumental, while *dictis* is dat. after *est auceps*, cf. *Mil.* 4. 1. 9 *ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni sit.*

107. *Quid...quod* 'What do you mean by saying that,' cf. 127.

110 quám illa fuit: meliorem neque tu réperies neque sól uidet.

AN. Át ego ex te exquaero átque ex istac *túa* sorore.

PA. Edepól, pater, 54

scío ut oportet ésse: si sint íta ut ego aequom cénseo.

AN. Vólo scire ergo ut aéquom censes. PA. Út, per urbem quom ámbulent,

ómnibus os optúrent, nequis mérito male dicát sibi.

115 AN. Díc uicissim núnc iam tu. PH. Quid uis tibi dicám, pater?

AN. Úbi facillumé spectatur múlier quae ingenióst bono?

PH. Quoí male faciundíst potestas, quóm ne id faciat témperat. 60

AN. Haú male istuc. áge tu [dice]: utrást conditio *pén-* sior,

uírginemne an uíduam habere? PA. Quánta *meast* sapientía,

120 éx malis multís malum quod mínimumst, id minumést malum.

quí pote mulierés uitare, is uítet: ut cotídie prídie caueát ne faciat quód pigeat postrídie. 65

AN. Quae tibi muliér uidetur múlto sapientíssuma?

PH. Quae tamen, quom rés secundae súnť, se poterit nóscere:

125 ét illa quae aequo animó patietur síbi esse peius quám fuit.

AN. Édepol uos lepidé temptaui uóstrumque ingenium ingeni.

112. *si sint* Equal to *utinam sint*.

113. *Volo* Cf. 98, 99.

118. *dice: utrast* MSS. *altera, utra sit*.

*conditio* See v. 138. *pensior* 'Preferable,' 'in higher esteem.'

126. *uostrum ingenium ingeni* 'The inherent qualities of your character,' 'the bent of your disposition.' There is no hyphalage, though our idiom places the pronominal adjective with the genitive.

sét hoc est quod ad uos uénio quodque esse ámbas con-  
uentás uolo: 70

íta mi auctores súnť amici, ut uós hinc abducám domum.

PA. Áť enim nos quarúm res agitur áliter auctorés  
sumus.

- 130 nam aut olim, nisi tibi placebant, nón datas opórtuit  
aut nunc non aequómst abduci, páter, illis abséntibus.

AN. Vósne ego patiar cúm mendicis núptas me uiuó  
uiris? 75

PA. Plácet ille meus mñhi mendicus: súus rex reginaé  
placet.

ídem animust in paúpertate qui ólim in diuitiis fuit.

- 135 AN. Vós latrones ét mendicos hómines magni pénditis?

PH. Nón tu me argentó dedisti opínor nuptum, sét uiro.

AN. Quid illos expectátis qui abhinc iam ábierunt trién-  
nium? 80

quín uos capitis cónditionem ex péssuma primáriam?

PA. Stúltitiast, patér, uenatúm dúcere inuitás canes.

- 140 hóstis est uxór inuita quae áđ uirum nuptúm datur.

AN. Cértumnest neutráu uostrarum pérsequi imperiúm  
patris?

PH. Pérsequimur: nam quó dedisti núptum abire nó-  
lulus. 85

AN. Béne ualete: ibo áťque amicis uóstra consilia élo-  
quar.

127. *quod uenio* Not quite the same as *quod ueniam*. Rather 'the fact that I come,' cf. v. 107, than 'the reason why I come,' *hoc* meaning 'for this reason.'

*esse conuentas* 'To have been visited (by me).' Cf. *Mil.* 4. 42.

129. *At enim* Equivalent to *ἀλλὰ γάρ*. See v. 88.

138. 'Why do you not accept an unexceptionable establishment

in place of an utterly wretched one?' Cf. vv. 51, 118 for *conditio* meaning 'married state.'

141. *uostrarum* Plautus uses *uostorum*, *uostrarum*, for the genitive of *uos*.

142. *quo* I.e. *ad quos*, see v. 140 *ad uirum nuptum datur*, cf. v. 131 *parasitum inanem quo recondas reliquias*.

PA. Próbiores, credo, árbitrabunt, sí probis narráueris.

145 AN. Cúrate igitur fáмилиarem rém ut potestis óptume.

PH. Núnc places quom récte monstras : núnc tibi auscultábitus.

núnc, soror, abeamus intro. PA. Immo interuisám domum. 90

si áb uiro tibi fórtē ueniet núntius, facito út sciam.

PH. Néque ego te celábo neque tu mé celassis quód scias.

150 ého Crocotium, í, parasitum Gélasimum huc arcéssito :  
técum adduce. nám illum ecastor mittere ad portúm uolo,  
síquae forte ex Ásia nauis héri eo aut hodie uénerit. 95  
nám dies totós aput portum séruos unus ádsidet :  
sét tamen uolo ínteruisi. própēra atque actutúm redi.

144. **Probiores arbitrabunt** 'they will think us more honorable' (than if we took your advice).

145. After this verse exit Antipho.

147. **soror** For the long ultima cf. vv. 7, 140, *uxor*.

**intro** Followed by hiatus with a change of speakers. **domum**

Pamphila's own home.

149. **neque celassis** For *neque* = *et ne* in a prohibition Lewis and Short only cite Livy. For old fut. in -so see 71.

150. As soon as Pamphila goes off, Philumena calls Crocotium, who at once comes out of the house.

## ACTVS II. SCENA I (I. 3).

GELASIMVS. CROCOTIVM.

- 155 GE. Famem égo fuisse súspicor matrém mihi :  
 nam póstquam natus súm, satur numquám fui.  
 neque quisquam melius réferet matri grátiam,  
 quam ego méae matri referó [Fami] inuitíssumus.  
 nam mé illa in aluo ménsis gestaúť decem : 5
- 160 at égo illam in aluo gésto plus annós decem.  
 atque illa puerum mé gestauit páruolum,  
 quo mínus laboris cépisse illam existumo :  
 ego nón pausillulam ín utero gestó famem,  
 uerum hércle multo máxumam et grauíssumam. 10
- 165 uterí dolores mi óriuntur cotídie :  
 set mátre[m] parere néqueo nec quid agám scio.  
 [ita] áuditaui saépe hoc uolgo dícier,  
 solére elephantum gráuidam perpetuós decem  
 esse ánnos : eius ex sémine haec certóst fames. 15
- 170 nam iám complures ánnos utero haerét meo.

155. Gelasimus in a street, solus.

156. *postquam* 'From the time that,' cf. 268.

158. Text, except *Fami*, A. B, *quam ego matri meae refero inuitissimus* | *neque rettulit quam ego refero meae matri fami*. The second verse seems to have been known to Charisius (p. 40).

Bothe reads *quam ego matri refero meae Fami inuitissimus* (so also Ritschl).

166. *nec quid agam scio* So A; other MSS. *nescio quomodo*.

167. *ita auditaui* Ritschl *Ita indaudiuí*; A *auditaui*, other MSS. *audiui*.



nunc ~~st~~ ridiculum hóminem quaerat quíspiam,  
 uenális ego sum cum órnamētis ómnibus :  
 inánimentis éxplementum quaérito.

Gelásimo nomen mi índidit paruó pater, 20

175 quia iam á pausillo púero ridiculús fui.  
 proptér pauperiem hoc ádeo nomen répperi,  
 eo quía paupertas fécit ridiculús forem :  
 nam illa ártis omnis pérdocet, ubi quem áttigit.  
 per annónam caram díxit me natúm pater : 25

180 proptérea, credo, núnc esurio ácrius.  
 set géneri nostro haec rédditast beníginitas :  
 nullí negare sóleo, siqui esúm uocat.  
 orátio una intériit hominum péssume,  
 atque óptuma hercle méo animo et scitíssuma, 30

185 qua ante útebantur : 'uéni illo ad cenam : sic face :  
 promítte uero : né grauare : est cómmodum ?  
 uolo ínquam fieri : nón amittam quín eas.'  
 nunc réppererunt iam *ei* uerbo uicárium,  
 nihíl quidem hercle uérbum id ac uilíssimum : 35

190 'uocém te ad cenam, nísi egomet ceném foris,'  
 ei hercle uerbo lúmbos defractós uelim,  
 ni uére perierít, si cenassít domi.  
 haec uérba subigunt mé uti mores bárbaros  
 discam átque ut faciam praéconis conpéndium 40

171. ridiculum 'Facetious,'  
 'amusing.' As sb., 175, 177 ridi-  
culus = 'a buffoon,' 'a professional  
 joker.'

172. ornamentis 'Appurten-  
 nances.'

179. per annonam caram So  
 MSS. Bothe per caram annonam,  
 'when prices were high.'

180. esurio To avoid hiatus  
ego esurio and adessurio (Ritschl)  
 have been proposed.

181. redditast 'Has been  
 given as compensation.'

187. amittam 'Let you off  
 from coming.'

191. defractos 'Soundly beat-  
 en.'

192. So Camerarius. *ni uere*  
*perterit* B, *niue repluerit* C.

193. barbaros *i.e.* Roman.

194. faciam praekonis com-  
pendium 'Save the cost of an  
 auctioneer.'

- 195 itaque aúctionem praedicem, ipse ut uénditem.  
 CR. Hic illést parasitus quem árcessitum míssa sum :  
 quae lóquitur auscultábo prius quam cónloquar.  
 GE. Set cúriosi súnť hic complurés mali,  
 aliénas qui res cúrant studio máximo, 45
- 200 quibus ípsis nullast rés quam procurént sua. 46  
*ei* quádo quem auctiónem facturúm sciunt, 47  
 adeúnt, perquirunt quíd siet caussae flico : 48  
 uxórin sit reddúnda dos diuórtio : 50  
 aliénum aes cogat án pararit praédium. 49
- 205 *eos* ómnis tam etsi hercle haút indígnos iúdico  
 qui múltum miseri sát laborent, níl moror.  
 dicam aúctionis caússam, ut damno gaúdeant :  
 nam cúriosus némost quin sit máleuolus.  
 [ipse égomet *quamobrem* aúctionem praedicem.] 55  
 damna éuenerunt máxuma, [heu.] miseró mihi
- 210 ita mé mancupia míserum adfecerúnt male :  
 potátiones plúrumae demórtuae :  
 quot ádeo cenae quas defleui mórtuae,  
 quot pótionés múlśi, quot item prándia, 60  
 quae intéř continuom pérdidi triénnum.
- 215 prae maérore adeo míser atque aegritúdine  
 consénui : paene súm fame demórtuos.  
 CR. Ridículus aequé núllust [quam] quando ésurit.  
 GE. Nunc aúctionem fácere decretúmst mihi : 65  
 forás necessumst quídquid habeo uéndere.
- 220 adéste sultis : praéda erit praeséntium.

195. As Gelasimus is finishing this first part of his soliloquy, Crocotium enters so that he does not see her, and speaks in an aside while he takes breath (as she does *v.* 217).

206. *sát* Ritschl. *A sunt*, the rest *sint*.

208. After this verse all MSS. except A insert the verse enclosed in brackets.

213. *item* Brix, MSS. *autem*.

216. *famē demortuos* Ritschl. MSS. *famed emortuus*.

217. *quam* Supplied by Camerarius.

- logós ridiculos uéndo. age licémini.  
 quis céna poscit? écqui poscit prándio?  
 Hercúleo stabunt prándio, cená tibi. 70  
 ehem, ádnuistin? némo meliorés dabit
- 225 [nulli meliores esse parasito sinam]  
 cauillátiones, ádsentatiúnculas 75  
 ac périuratiúnculas parasíticas.  
 robíginosam strígilem, ampullam rúbidam 77  
 [ad] únctiones Graécas sudatórias 73
- 230 uendó, uel alias málicas crapulárias: 74  
 parasítum inanem quó recondas réliquias. 78  
 haec uéniuisse iám opus est quantúm potest:  
 ut, décumam partem [si] Hérculi pollúceam, 80  
 eo máior \* \* \* \*
- 235 CR. Ecástor auctiónem [non] magní preti.  
 adhaésit homini ad ínfumum uentrém fames.  
 adfbo ad hominem. GE. Quís haec est quae aduorsúm  
 uenit?  
 Epígnomi ancilla haéc quidemst, Crocótium.  
 CR. Gelásime, salue. GE. Nón id est nomén mihi.
- 240 CR. Certó mecastor íd fuit nomén tibi. 86  
 GE. Fuít disertim, uérum id usu pérddidi:  
 nunc Míccotrogus nómine e ueró uocor.

230. uel alias &c. So A. Other MSS. u. a. mala castra pulularias or u. a. malas ampullarias. Ritschl, puluillos malos crapularios. It is quite likely that cooling unguents were used by sufferers from excess at table.

231. Gelasimus humorously describes himself as an empty receptacle for fragments of food.

quo 'Into which,' cf. 142.

232. quantum potest Sc.

tanti, 'for as much as possible.'

233. polluceam. A sacrificial term, especially in reference to offerings of food and drink.

234. If Ecator which A omits is sound, the verse is mutilated. The sense may be 'there may be so much the more for the patron of gluttons to enjoy.'

242. nomine e uero 'On account of the appropriateness of the name.'

CR. Au, rísi te hodie múltum. GE. Quando aut quo  
in loco?

CR. Hic, quom aúctionem praedicabas péssumam. 90

245 GE. Eho,

an aúdiuisti? CR. Té quidem digníssumam.

GE. Quo núnc is? CR. Ad te. GE. Quid uenis?

CR. Philúmena

rogáre iussit témet opere máxumo,

mecúm simitu ut fíes ad sesé domum.

250 GE. Ego illuc *mehercle* uéro eo quantúm potis. 95

iamne éxta cocta súnť? quot agnis fécerat?

CR. illá quidem nullum sácrificauit. GE. Quó modo?

quid ígitur me uolt? CR. Trítici modiós decem

rogáre opinor. GE. Méne, ut ab sesé petam?

255 CR. Immó tu ut aps te mútuom nobís dares. 100

GE. Nega ésse quod dem néc mihi nec *ei* mútuom

neque áliut quicquam nlsi hoc quod habeo pállium.

linguám quoque etiam uéndidi datárium.

CR. Au,

260 nullán tibi linguast? GE. Quae quidem dicát 'dabo'  
ueterém reliqui: *eccíllam* quae dicát 'cedo.' 105

CR. 'Malúm ní tibi dent \* \* \*

GE. Malúm quidem si uis, haéc eadem dicét tibi.

CR. Quid núnc? ituru's án non? GE. Abi sané domum:

244. *pessumam*. GE. So  
Ritschl. MSS. GE. *Pessuma*.

251. *agnis* Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 3.  
77 *cum faciam uitula pro frugibus*.

253. *uolt* When *uelle* means  
'to want' it takes two accusatives  
like a verb of asking.

255. *dares* For sense go back  
to 249. Edd. after Bothe need-  
lessly read *duis*.

256. *ei* I insert this. A' reads  
*nega*, rest *negato*; Ritschl *nega*

*esse quod dem mihi, nec quod uolt*  
*mutuom*.

258. *uendidi datariam* Bothe.  
*Auendiditariam*, *Buendiditariam*,  
the rest *uenditariam*. 'I have also  
sold even my tongue which had  
to do with giving.'

261. *eccíllam* Gelasimus has  
just put out his tongue, provoking  
Crototium.

263. *dicet* MSS. *dicít*, Edd.  
*dabit*.

- 265 iam illó uenturum dícito. propera átque abi.  
 demíror quid illæc me ád se arcessi iússerit, 109  
 quæ núnquam iussit me ád se arcessi ante húnct diem,  
 postquám uir abiit éius. miror quíd siet:  
 nisi, út periculum fiat, uisam quíd uelit.  
 270 set éccum Pinacium éius puerum. hóc uide:  
 satin út facete [æque] átque ex pictura ástitit?  
 ne isté édepol uinum póculo pausíllulo 115  
 sæpe éxanclauit súbmerum scitíssume.

## ACTVS II. SCENA II (II. 1).

## PINACIVM. GELASIMVS.

- PI. Mercúrius, Iouis qui núnctius perhibétur, numquam  
 æqué patri  
 275 *suo* núnctium lepidum áttulit, quam ego núnct *meæ* nun-  
 tiábo erae.  
 itaque onustum péctus porto lætítia lubéntiaque:  
 néque lubet nisi glóriose quícquam proloquí profecto.  
 amoénitatis ómnium uenerum ét uenustatum ádfero, 5

265. After this verse exit Crocotium. The scene ought to end here, as it is unlikely that Crocotium met Gelasimus just outside Philumena's house, while he certainly is encountered there by Pinacium.

268. *postquam* Cf. 156.

269. *nisi* 'However,' 'only.' Cf. *Cist.* 1. 1. 5, *Aul.* 4. 10. 79, *Epid.* 2. 2. 82, *Pseud.* 1. 1. 105.

271. *satin ut* Like *satin*, colloquially = *nonne*. Cf. *Mil.* 4. 3. 41. This is sarcastic. So far from standing like a figure in a picture (an allusion to his name) Pinacium is more than half tipsy

and as 'glorious' as Tam O' Shanter, so that he cannot stand steady, nor when he stops to rest does he at first know where he is.

274, 275. Street or court in front of Philumena's house. Pinacium staggers on to the stage, stops, and soliloquises. See 271.

These verses and 282—287, 289, 290, 294—301, 303—305, 307, 308 and 326 are *iambici octonarii*, 276, 277, 281, 291, 292 and 302 are trochaic tetrameters acatalectic, while 288, 293, are trochaic tetrameters catalectic; 309—325 anapaestic.

ripisque superat mi átque abundat pectus laetitiá meum.

280 nunc tibi potestas adipiscundist glóriam laudém decus:

própera, Pinaciúm, pedes hortáre, honesta dicta factis,

eraeque egenti súbueni \* \* \*

quae mísera in expectátione Epígnomi aduentús uirist: 10

proinde út decet uirum amát suum [et] cupide éxpetit.

nunc, Pínacium,

285 age út placet, curre út lubet: *caue* quémquam flocci  
féceris:

cubitís depulsa dé uia, tranqúillam concinná uiam.

si réx opstabit ób uiam, regem ípsum prius peruórtito.

Ge. Quidnam dicam Pínacium tam líxabundum cúrrere?

harúndinem fert spórtulamque et hámulum piscárium. 16

290 Pi. Set tándem opino aequómst eram mihi ésse suppli-  
cem átque [eam]

óratores mittere ad me dónaque ex auro ét quadrigas,

quí uehar: nam pédibus ire nón queo. ergo iám reuortar:

ád me adiri et súpplicari mi égomet aequom cénseo. 20

an uéro nugas cénseas nihílue esse ego quod núnc scio?

295 tantum á portu adportó boni, tam gáudium grande ád-  
fero:

uix ípsa domina hoc, sí sciat, exóptare ab dis aúdeat.

nunc últro hoc deportem? haú placet neque íd uiri

offícium árbitror.

sic hóc uidetur mshi magis meo cónuenire huic núntio: 25

281. *pedes hortare* The admonition at last (after *v.* 287) has effect so far as a few irregular steps go, but by the time of *v.* 290 it has lost its efficacy.

*honesta* 'Do credit to your tidings by your deeds.'

287. After this verse Pinacium runs slowly and deviously across the stage, but soon changes his mind and stops again until *v.*

308, when he turns and recognises the door.

288. *tam líxabundum* 'Thus sutler-wise.' Gelasimus alludes both to the leisurely aimless progress which the glosses tell us is suggested by *líxabundus*, and also to the fact that he is probably carrying some food in the basket about which he displays curiosity *v.* 321.

- aduórsum ueniat, óbsecret se ut núnzio hoc inpértiam.  
 300 secúndas fortunás decent [fastídia et] supérbiae.  
 set tándem quom recógito, qui pótis est scire haec  
 scíre me?  
 nón enim possum quín reuortar, quín loquar, quin édis-  
 serem 29  
 erámque ex maerore éximam, bene fácta maiorúm meum  
 exaúgeam atque illam aúgeam insperáto opportunó bono.  
 305 contúndam fácta Tálthubi contémnamque omnis nún-  
 zios:  
 símulque cursurám meditabor ád ludos Olúmpios.  
 set spátium hoc oppidó breuist currículo: quam me  
 paénitet. 34  
 quid hóc? oclusam iánuam uideo: íbo et pultabó foris.  
 aperíte atque adproperáte, fores facite út pateant: re-  
 mouéte moram.  
 310 nimis haéc res sine curá geritur: uide quám dudum hic  
 asto ét pulto.  
 somnóne operam datis? éxperiar fores án cubiti ac pedes  
 plús ualeant.  
 nimis uéllem hae fores erum fúgissent, ea caússa ut ha-  
 berent málum magnum.  
 deféssus sum pultádo. 40  
 hoc póstremum esto uóbis.  
 315 GE. Ibo áttque hunc conpellábo.  
 saluós sis. PI. Et tu sálue.

300. MSS. g. ve a senarius, and A, though only showing *secundas-fort*, has it ranged as if it were a shorter line than those adjacent. It may be a quotation from a tragedy.

301. *qui potis* &c. Perhaps the source of *scire tuum nihil est nisi te scire hoc sciat alter*, Persius 1. 27.

311. *somnone* &c. 'Are you diligently occupied in sleep?' Facetious, as though sleep were work or study.

310. *asto* For ind. see index.

312. The final syllables of *fores* (cf. v. 18), *erum* and *malum* (cf. *entm*, v. 96) are pronounced short.

313—318. Anapaestic dimeters

- GE. Iam tú piscator fáctu's?  
 PI. Quam pridem non edisti? 45  
 GE. Vnde is? quid fers? quid féstinas?  
 320 PI. *Tua* quód nil refert, né cures.  
 GE. Quid istíc inest? PI. Quas tu edés colubras.  
 GE. Quid tam íracundu's? PI. Si ín te  
 Pudor ádsit, non me appélles. 50  
 GE. Possúm scire ex te uérum?  
 325 PI. Potis: hódie non cenábis.

## ACTVS II. SCENA III (II. 2).

PHILVMENA. GELASIMVS. PINACIVM.

- PH. Quisnam óbsecro has frangít foris? tune haéc facis?  
 tun mi hostís uenis?  
 GE. Sálué: *tuo* arcessítu huc uenio. PH. *Ean* grátia  
 forís ecfringis?  
 GE. *Túos* inclama, *túi* delinquent: égo quid me uellés  
 uisebam.  
 nám me quidem miserébat harum. PI. Érgo auxilium  
 própere latumst. 5  
 330 PH. Quisnam loquitur híc tam prope nos? GE. Pína-  
 cium. PH. Vbi is est? PI. Réspice

catalectic; 319—321 ditto acatalectic; 322—325 ditto catalectic.

326. Ritschl made this iambicus octonarius out of MS. *Quisnam obsecro has frangit fores ubist | tun haec facis tu(n) mihi huc hostis uenis*, two iambic pentapodies which need not have been altered except as to punctuation. His exercise in banging and kick-

ing the door and the appearance of his mistress have steadied Pinacium somewhat. He hides behind Gelasimus.

329. *harum* Refers to the door, but is understood by Pinacium to refer to his mistress and her sister.

330. *Respice* In mss. begins the next line.



ad med et relínque egentem párasitum, Philúmena.

PH. Pínacium. PI. Istuc índiderunt nómen maiorés mihi.

PH. Quid agis? PI. Quid agam rógitas? PH. Quid ní rógitem? PI. Quid mecúmst tibi?

PH. Méin fastidis, própudiose? elóquere propere, Pínacium. 10

335 PI. Iúbe me omittere igitur hos qui rétinent. PH. Qui retinént? PI. Rogas?

ómnia membra lássitudo mñi tenet. PH. Linguám quidem

sát scio tibi nóñ tenere. PI. Ita céleri curriculó fui própere a portu honóris caussa tui. PH. Écquid adportás boni?

PI. Nímio adporto múlto tanto plús quam speras. PH. Sálua sum. 15

340 PI. Át ego perii, quóí medullam lássitudo pérbibit.

GE. Quid ego, quóí miseró medullam uéntris percepít fames?

PH. Écquem conuenísti? PI. Multos. PH. Át uirum ecquem? PI. Plúrumos:

331. *ad med* So Ritschl; A *ad me*; rest *me*. The phrase *res-pice ad me(d)* is common, cf. *Cas.* 3. 5. 12.

332. *indiderunt* Cf. *v.* 174. *maiores* Grandiloquent for *parentes* or *pater*.

333. *Quid ní* Why should... not? used in rhetorical questions and always followed by the subjunctive.

334. *Mein* Ritschl after Scipius. MSS. *mihin*, *mihī-inf.*, *men. propudiose* Cf. *Truc.* 2. 2. 17.

335. *Iube* Scanned as two short syllables, cf. *v.* 596, *mane v.* 94, *tace, caue v.* 37. *omittere* 'Let

go,' cf. *illam omiserim, Mil.* 4. 3. 3.

336. *mihī* Dative of person affected, object to *membra tenet*, similarly *tibi* in the next verse and *quoi*, *vv.* 340, 341, *mihī*, *v.* 344.

337. *fui | propere* 'I have been hurrying,' cf. *itidem esse, v.* 350, *plane istuc est...odiose hic es, Truc.* 2. 7. 68, 69, *obuiamst, v.* 524.

339. *Nímio...multo tanto* A climax, *tanto* being accompanied by a gesture suggesting amplitude. *adporto* So Ritschl, MSS. *imparti*. *Sálua sum* This may be ironical, but see on *v.* 356.

341. *percepít* 'Has gripped.'

uérum ex multis néquiores nállum quam hic est. PH.

Quó modo?

GE. Iám dudum ego ístum patior dícere iniusté mihi. 20

345 praéterhac si me ínitassis . . PI. Édepol esuriés male.

GE. Ánimum inducam ut ístuc uerum te élocutum esse árbitrer.

PI. Múnditias uolo fieri: ecferte huc scópas simulque harúndinem,

út operam omnem aránearum pérdam et texturam ínprobam

déiciamque earum ómnis telas. GE. Míserae algebunt póstea. 25

350 PI. Quid? illas itidemne ésse censes quási te cum ueste única?

cápe illas scopas. GE. Cápiam. PI. Hoc egomet, tu hóc conuorre. GE. Ecfécero.

PI. Écquis huc ecfert nássiternam cúm aqua? GE. Sine suffrágio

pópuli tamen aedflitatem hic quídem gerit. PI. Age tu ócius

343. The slave turns the subject aggravatingly by a gird at the parasite, who fires up, but being threatened with hunger knuckles under at once.

344. *ístum* To avoid hiatus before and after *ego* Ritschl alters to *ístum aegre*. *míhi* Cf. v. 336, dative after *dícere iniuste* as after *maledicere*.

346. *út* Ritschl *ut ne*, weakening the sense if *ne* be negative. The idea of missing a meal at once takes all the pluck out of Gelasimus.

347. *ecferte* Bothe; MSS. *hec* (*hic*) *ferre*.

350. *itidem esse* Cf. *fui prope*,

v. 337; so with *esse ita, sic*, are used often predicatively with a personal subject, cf. *Pers.* 2. 4. 13 *ita sum*, *Cist.* 1. 1. 48 *ita eris ut uolo*, *Amph.* 2. 1. 24, 25 *Homo hic ebrius est...utinam ita essem*, *ib.* 60 *Sic sum ut uides*. *cum* See Lewis and Short I. D. MSS., except A and B, read *tectum* for *te, cum*.

351. *Ecfecero* So A; the rest *fecero*.

353. *quidem* Either *-dem* is irrationally long, i.e. pronounced as a short syllable, perhaps as a nasal sonant, cf. *vv.* 4, 262, or the word is pronounced as a monosyllable.

terge humum, consperge ante aedis. GE. Fáciam. PI.  
Factum oportuit. 30

355 égo hinc araneás de foribus dēiciam et de páriete.

GE. Édepol rem negótiosam. PH. Quid sit nil etiám scio :  
nísi forte hospités uenturi súnť. PI. [Vos] lectos stérnite.

GE. Príncipium placét de lectis. PI. Álii ligna caédite :  
álii piscis dépurgate, quós piscator áttulit : 35

360 pérnam et glandium [álii] deícite. GE. Hércle homo hic  
nimíum sapit.

PH. Nón ecastor, út ego opinor, sátis erae morém geris.

PI. Ímmo res omnís relictas hábeo prae quod tú uelis.

PH. Túm tu igitur, qua caússa missus és ad portum, id  
éxpedi.

PI. Dícam. postquam mé misisti ad pórtum cum lucí  
simul, 40

365 cómmodum radiósus ecce sól superabat éx mari.

dúm percontor pórtitores, écquae nauis uénerit

éx Asia, [ac] negánt uenisse, cónspicatus sum ínterim

354. *terge* Ritschl, mss. *pinge*.  
*Factum oportuit* 'It ought to  
have been done already.'

355. *hinc* Scanned as a short  
syllable. Ritschl alters to *illim*.

356. *etiam* 'Even now.' This  
speech is an aside. The perversity  
of the slave in keeping his mistress  
waiting for the news he had hurried  
home with so fast, and bustling  
about so that she cannot get a  
word in, is extremely comic. Phi-  
lumená's patience is to be explained  
by her not expecting any good news.  
Since she spoke *v.* 339 she has come  
to the conclusion that Pinacium  
must probably have been uttering  
tipsy nonsense. Notice how the  
slave, as major-domo, plays the  
master. He calls out his orders to  
imaginary numbers of slaves. Per-

haps one would be available for  
each order.

357. *nisi* 'Unless' will do here,  
though the construction is much  
the same as in *v.* 269. *Vos* Sup-  
plied by Ritschl.

359. *piscator* He seems to for-  
get that he brought fish himself.

362. *relictas habeo* 'I regard  
as of no account.'

363. *qua caussa* For the stricter  
*quoius caussa*. *es* Always long in  
Plautus, though as an enclitic it  
suffers prodelision, cf. *vv.* 372, 738,  
759. *id* Only in A.

365. *commodum* 'Just then.'  
*ecce* A *radiossusce*; rest  
*radiosus esse*; some critics *radiosus*  
*sese* with an unwarranted construc-  
tion. With *superabat* cf. *v.* 179.

367. *ac* Supplied by Ritschl.

cércurum, quo ego mé maiorem nón uidisse cénseo.

ín portum uentó secundo, uélo passo péruenit. 45

370 álius alium pércontamur: 'quóíast nauis? quíd uehit?'

ínterim Epígnomúm conspicio túum uírum et seruóm  
Stíchum.

PH. Hém, quíd? Epígnomum élocutu's? GE. Túum  
uírum et uítám meam.

PI. Vénit, inquam. PH. Túne eum [ípsus] ípsum ui-  
distí? PI. Lubens. 49

GE. Hércle uero cápiam scopas átque hoc conuorrám  
lubens. 51

375 PI. Árgenti que aurí que aduexit nímiúm. GE. Nímis  
factúm bene. 50

PI. Lánam purpurámque multam. GE. Hém, qui uen-  
trem uéstiam.

PI. Léctos eburatós, auratos. GE. Áccubabo régie.

PI. Túm Babulonicá peristromata tónsilia et tapétia  
áduexit. GE. Nimiúm bonae rei: hércle rem gestám  
bene. 55

380 PI. Póste, ut occepi narrare, fídicias tibícinas  
sámbugas aduéxit secum fóрма eximia. GE. Eúgepae.  
quándo adbibero, adlúdiabo: túm sum ridiculíssumus.

PI. Póste unguenta múltigenerum múlta. GE. Non  
uendó logos:

370. *quóíast* So A; rest *cuia est*.

371. *ínterim* So MSS. Ritschl,  
from a glossary, *interibi*.

373. *ípsus* Inferred by Ritschl  
from remains in A.

377. *Áccubabo régie* 'I shall  
recline at table in royal style.'

378. *peristromata* Ritschl *pe-  
ristromatia, cónchylíata tapetia, A  
et peristromaton silia...repetia*; rest  
*et peristromaton silla et tapetia*.  
For *conchylíata* (MSS. *consilia*, one

*consuta*) cf. *Pseud.* 1. 2. 20, 21 *ut  
ne peristromata quidem aeque picta  
sint Campanica, neque Alexan-  
drina beluata conchylíata tapetia*.

379. *rem* The exclamatory acc.  
and inf.

381. *sambucas* Perhaps we  
should read *sámbugicinas secum  
aduexit*. *adbibero* 'I have drunk  
freely.' Cf. Ter. *Heaut.* 2. 1. 8.

383. *múltigenerum* Short for  
*multorum generum*.

iám non faciam aúctionem : mi óptigit heréditas. 60

385 máleuoli perquísitores aúctionum périerint.

Hércules, decumam ésse adauctam tibi quam uoui grátulor.

[spés] est tandem aliquándo inportunam éxigere ex [uteró famem].

PI. Póste autem aduexít parasitos sécum . . GÆ. Hei, perít miser.

PI. Rídiculissumós. GÆ. Reuorram hercle hóc quod conuorri modo. 64

390 uénales logí sunt illi quós negabam uéndere. 68

flicet : iam méo malost quod máleuolentes gaúdeant. 69

Hércules, qui déus sis, sane díscessisti nón bene. 70

PH. Vídistin uirúm sororis Pámphilippum? PI. Non.

PH. Nón adest? 65

PI. Ímmo uenisse éum simitu aiébant illi : ego húc citus 66

395 praécucurri, ut núntiarem núntium exoptábilem. 67

PH. I íntro, Pinaciúm, iube famulos rém diuinam mi ádparent. 71

béne uale. GÆ. Vin áministrem? PH. Sát seruorum habeó domi.

384. *faciam* B reads *facio*. Ritschl adopts, inserting *ego* after *iam* to avoid hiatus. The verse refers to vv. 195—235. *optigit* Note retention of early length of the ultima, as often in Plautus (cf. *Capt. 9 uendidit*), at least twice in Terence, Catullus 64. 20 *despexit*, Verg. *Georg. 2. 211 enituit*. Ritschl reads *optigit mi*.

386. *esse adauctam* 'Has been increased.' The verse refers to v. 234.

387. This verse is only preserved (in a mutilated condition)

by A. Ritschl completed it.

392. *qui deus sis* 'Considering that thou art a god.'

393. *Pamphilippum* Here A reads *Pamphilum non nonadest*; but elsewhere gives *Pamphilippus*. There is a syllable too much unless -ipp- is to be scanned short in spite of the accent, as in the coin *Philippus* often, cf. *Bacch. 4. 1. 18 uel ut ducentos Philippos reddat aureos*.

397. *bene uale* Philumena dismisses the parasite.

GE. Énimuero, Gelásime, opinor prouenisti fúttile,  
 sí neque ille adést neque hic qui uénit quicquam súb-  
 uenit.

400 fbo intro ad librós et discam dé dictis melióribus: 75  
 nám ni illos hominés expello, ego óccidi planíssume.

398. *prouenisti fúttile* 'Thou  
 hast wasted thy pains,' it has turned  
 out disappointingly for thee.

399. *ni* 'Inasmuch as,' *ille*  
 Pamphilippus, *hic* being Epigno-  
 mus, see *vv.* 415—417. *subuenit*

Note the play on *uenit*.

400. *libros* An early notice of  
 jest-books.

401. Perhaps there is hiatus at  
 the diaeresis of the verse between  
 the two *o*'s.

## ACTVS III. SCENA I.

### EPIGNOMVS. STICHVS.

- EP. Quom béne re gesta sáluos conuortór domum,  
 Neptúno gratis hábeo et tempestátibus :  
 simúl Mercurio, quí me in mercimóniis  
 405 iuuít lucrisque quádruplicauit rém meam.  
 olím quos abiens ádfeci aegrimónia, 5  
 eos núnc laetantis áduentu faciám meo.  
 nam iam Ántiphonem cónueni adfiném meum  
 cumque *eo* reueni ex ínimicitia in grátiam.  
 410 uidéte quaeso quíd potest pecúnia.  
 quoniám redisse béne re gesta mé uidet 10  
 magnásque adportauísse diuitiás domum,  
 sine áduocatis íbidem in cercuro, ín stega,  
 in amíctiam atque in grátiam conuórtimus.  
 415 et is hódie apud me cénat et fratér meus.  
 nam heri ámbo in uno pórtu fuimus : sét mea 15  
 hodié solutast náuis aliquantó prius.

402. Scene, Interior (atrium) of Epignomus' and Philumena's house, viewed from its front, which is absent. Probably the same as the first scene. Enter Epignomus from within to Stichus and other

slaves, the female musicians, and parasites, porters &c. Epignomus has just arrived, but the first meeting between him and his wife is over.

413. *ibidem* 'Straightway.'

age abdúce hasce intro quas mecum adduxí, Stiche.

St. Ere, sí ego taceam seu loquar, scío scíre te

420 quam múltras tecum míserias \*mulcáuerim\*:

nunc hunc diem unum ex illis multis míseriis 20

uolo mé eleutheriam iam ágere aduenientém domum.

EP. Et iús et aequom póstulas: sumás, Stiche,

tibi hunc diem: te níl moror. abi quó lubet.

425 cadúm tibi ueteris uíni propinó. St. Papae,  
ducam hódie amicam. EP. Vél decem, dum dé tuo. 25

St. Quod hoc . . . ? EP. Quid . . . ?

St. Ad cenam ibo . . . . .

sic hoc placet . . . . .

430 EP. Vbi cénas hodie? St. Síc hanc rationem ínstiti:

amicam ego habeo Stéphanium hinc ex próxumo,

tui frátris ancillam: *eo* condicam: súmbolam

ad cénam ad *eius* conséruom Sagarinúm feram.

eadémst amica ambóbus: riuálés sumus. 30

418. age abduce Note the shortening of the *ab. hasce* The female musicians. *intro* To the interior of the house.

419. scío May be dissyllabic, cf. *uolo mé*, v. 422.

420. *mulcauerim* Clearly corrupt. I propose *mussauerim*, 'I have borne in silence,' cf. *Aul.* 2. 1. 12 *neque occultum id habet neque per metum mussari*, *Mil.* 2. 3. 40 *quidquid est mussabo* (Tyrrell) *potius quam inteream male*, *Truc.* 2. 2. 57 *egone haec mussitem*. The word is quite appropriate after *si ego taceam seu loquar*.

421. *diem* Accus. of duration of time.

422. *eleutheriam* Suffers prodelision; for if the last syllable of the first foot were short, the ictus would fall on the ultima of *uolo*, so that it could not well be short-

ened. For *el. capere* (mss.), 'to attain freedom,' Ritschl reads *eleutheria iam agere*, 'to celebrate a feast of liberty on my arrival at home.'

425. *propino* 'I drink to your health a cask of old wine'; i.e. I wish you much happiness.

426. *dum de tuo* 'Provided it be at your own expense' ('out of your own *peculium*'). For the phrase cf. v. 496. *Truc.* 5. 61 *de uostro uiuio*. The three mutilated lines which follow are found in A only.

431. *hinc ex proxumo* 'In the next house to this,' cf. *Men.* 5. 2. 39 *hinc amat meretricem ex proxumo*, also *Aul.* 2. 9. 7.

432. *eo condicam* 'I will engage myself to her' (to supper), cf. *Men.* 1. 2. 5 *aliquo ad cenam condicam foras*.



- 435 Ep. Age abdúce hasce intro. hūnc tibi dedó diem.  
 St. Me in cúlpa habeto, n̄si probe ex cruciáuero.  
 iam hercle égo per hortum ad amícam transibó meam,  
 mi hanc óccupatum nóctem: eadem súmbulam  
 dabo ét iubebo ad Ságarinum cenám coqui. 35
- 440 aut egomet ibo atque ópsonabo opsónium.  
 Sagarinu . . . . .  
 seru . . . . . nam meae  
 aduors . . . . . cum uerberibus .  
 dar . ut . . . m uerberabundum adducam domum
- 445 paráta hic faciam út sint. egomet mé moror.  
 atque íd ne uos mirémini, homines séruolos  
 potáre amare atque ád cenam condícere:  
 licet hóc Athenis nóbis. set quom cógito,  
 potiús quam inuidiam inuéniam, est etiam hic óstium 40
- 450 aliút posticum nóstrarum harunce aédium:  
 [posticam partem magis utuntur aedium.]  
 ea ibo ópsonatum atque eadem referam opsónium:
- 452 per hórtum utroque cómmeatus cóntinet.  
 ite hác secundum uós. ne ego hunc laceró diem. 45

435. See v. 418.

436. *exoruciauo* The holiday is Stichus' slave out of whom he means to wring as much as possible. Cf. *lacro diem*, v. 453.

437. *ad* Only in A.

438. *mi...occupatum* 'To secure for myself.' *eadem* 'By the same way.'

441—445. Only found in A.

446—452. Stichus advances to the front of the stage, near the position of the front door of the house, and addresses the audience.

448. *quom cogito* 'Upon consideration.' He explains why he is going through the garden, v. 437.

449. *inuidiam inueniam* BCD

*indiuuiam inueniam*; A *inuidiam-indiuuiam*. The superfluous *-di-* is owing to the likeness of *indi-* to *-uidi*. The scribe appears to have missed out *-ui-* and to have immediately seen his mistake, but to have forgotten to erase the erroneous *-di-*.

450. After this verse MSS. except A exhibit the verse enclosed in brackets.

452. *commeatus continet* 'There is a continuous path.'

453. *ite secundum* Equivalent to *sequimini*, cf. *Amph.* 2. 1. 1 *Amph. Age, i tu secundum*. So. *sequor, subsequor te*.

*uos* The female musicians,

## ACTVS III. SCENA II.

GELASIMVS. EPIGNOMVS.

- GE. Librós inspexi: tám confido quámpotis  
 455 me meum optenturum régem ridiculís logis.  
 nunc ínteruiso iámne a portu aduénérít,  
 ut eum áduenientem méis dictis deléniam.  
 EP. Hic quídem Gelasimus ést parasitus quí uenit. 5  
 GE. Auspício hodie óptumo exiút foras.  
 460 quom stréna [mi] obscaeuáuit, spectatum hóc mihist,  
 mustélla murem ápstulit praetér pedes.  
 nam ut illa uitam répperit hodié sibi,  
 itém me spero fácturum, augurium ác facit. 10  
 Epígnómus hic quídemst qui ástat: ibo atque ádloquar.  
 465 Epígnose, ut ego núnc te conspició lubens:  
 ut praé laetitia lácrumae prosuliúnt mihi.  
 ualústine usque? EP. Sústentatumst sédulo.

whom he will leave in the interior of the house on his way to the garden. Only F reads *uos. ne ego*, the rest *uos me. ego*.

**lacero** 'I am frittering away.' Cf. *As. 2. 2. 25 quin ego hanc iubeo tacere, quae loquens lacerat diem?*

**454.** *Scene*, street before Epígnomus' house. Gelasimus enters on the right shortly before Epígnomus comes out of the house. **Librós inspexi** The phrase suggests books of oracles. **potis** For *potis est* cf. *Bacch. 1. 1. 1 si hoc potis est*, *Lucr. 1. 453*.

**455. me meum** So MSS.; Ritschl **meum me. optenturum** 'Shall retain the power of.' **regem** 'Patron.'

**459. hodie** To avoid hiatus Ritschl inserts *hercle* before, and

*ego* after *hodie*.

**460. stréna** 'When the omen was granted to me'; cf. *v. 673. illa* i.e. *mustela*. Here *obscauare* = 'to bring a good omen' or simply 'to offer a presage.' The sense is not necessarily bad in *As. 2. 1. 18 metuo quod illic obscauauit meae falsae fallaciae* 'offers a presage that my trickery will play me false.' **mi** Added by Ritschl.

**462. uitam** i.e. *victum*, cf. *Trin. 2. 4. 76 neque illi concedam quidquam de uita mea*.

**463. ac** So A; rest *hac* (*hoc*). Some add *haec* (i.e. *mustela*).

**464. quídemst** Scanned as one syllable, or as two short syllables, cf. *vv. 4, 353*.

**467.** Cf. *v. 586. usque* 'All the while.' **Sústentatumst se-**

- GE. Propíno tibi salútem plenís faúcibus. 15  
 EP. Bene átque amice dícis. di dent quae uelis.  
 470 GE. \* \* \* \* \*  
 EP. Cenem illi aput te? GE. Quóniam saluos áduenis.  
 EP. Locátast opera núnc quidem: tam grátiaſt.  
 GE. Promítte. EP. Certumſt. GE. Síc face, inquam.  
 EP. Eſt cérta res.  
 GE. Lubénte me hercle fácies. EP. Idem ego iſtúc ſcio: 20  
 475 quando úſus ueniet, flet. GE. Nunc ergo úſus eſt.  
 EP. Non édepol poſſum. GE. Quid grauare? cénſeas:  
 neſcíó quid † uero hábeo in mundo. EP. Í modo:  
 aliúm conuiuiam quaérito tibi in húnc diem.  
 GE. Quin tú promittis? EP. Nón grauer, ſi póſſiem. 25  
 480 GE. Vnúm quidem hercle cérte promittó tibi:  
 lubéns accipiam cérto, ſi promíſſeris.  
 EP. Valeás. GE. Certumneſt? EP. Cértum: cenabó domi.  
 GE. Sic quóniam nil procéſſit, [igitur] ádiero  
 apértiore mágis uia ac plané loquar.  
 485 quándóquidem tute ad mé non uis promíttere,  
 uin ád te ad cenam uéniam? EP. Si poſſít, uelim: 30

*dulo* 'I have kept up without any lapse.'

468. Cf. *v.* 425. *plenis faucibus* 'In a bumper.'

471. *illi* Equivalent to *illic*, cf. *Mil.* 2. 3. 16, 'over there.' The question is asked with an air of contemptuous surprise. *Gelasimus* 'lodging would be in a low neighbourhood.'

472. *Locatast* So A; rest *Vocata est*. 'My services are engaged at present.' Cf. *Trin.* 4. 2. 6 *ego operam meam tribus numis hodie locavi ad artes nugatorias. tam* Equivalent to *tamen*, cf. *vv.* 27, 43; 'yet I thank you all the same.' The phrase, *tam gratiaſt*, means

'yet I decline with thanks,' *Men.* 2. 3. 41.

473. *Certumſt* 'I have decided,' 'It is settled,' *i.e.* the prior engagement must be kept.

474. Cf. *Men.* 2. 1. 47 *me lubente faceris*. *Idem* 'I too know your wishes.'

476. *censeas* 'Reconsider it.'

477. 'I really have something choice in readiness.'

483, 484. An aside. Only in A after *v.* 485. Bothe transposed and read text of *v.* 483, the end of which is mutilated in the MSS. and which begins with *sed. uia, ac* MSS. *uixiſa*.

uerum híc aput me cénant aliení nouem.

GE. Hau póstulo equidem in lécto med adcúmbere :  
scis tú med esse [unum] ími subseíllí uírum.

490 EP. At ei óratores pópuli sunt, summí uíri :

Ambrácia ueniunt húc legati púplice. 35

GE. Ergo óratores pópuli summatés uíri  
summi áccubent, ego ínfumatis ínfumus.

EP. Haut aéquomst te inter óratores áccipi.

495 GE. Equidem hércle orator súm, set procedít parum.

EP. Cras dé reliquiis nós uolo. multúm uale. 40

GE. Perii hércle uero pláne, nihil obnoxíe.

unó Gelasimo mínus est quam dudúm fuit.

certúmst mustellae pósthac numquam crédere :

500 nam incértiorem núllam noui béstiam.

quaene éapse deciens ín die mutát locum, 45

eam aúspicaui ego ín re capitalí mea?

certúmst amicos cónuocare, ut cónsulam

qua lége nunc med ésurire opórteat.

487. nouem The regular maximum number for a Roman dinner, the minimum being three.

489. ími subseíllí uírum Cf. *Capt.* 3. 1. 11 *Laconas, ími subseíllí uiros.*

493. ínfumatis Sc. *accubem.* Nominative coined on the analogy of *summatís*, an early form of *summas*, 'in the very lowest place,' as a fourth on the *ímus lectus*.

495. An aside. orator As in *vv.* 490—494 'an ambassador,' despatched by himself to make diplomatic arrangements for a supper. *procedít parum* 'I am getting on badly.' Note the rhyme.

496. de reliquiis Sc. *cenare.* 'Off the remains.' This use of *de*

introduces the store which is drawn upon as well as the property from which the cost of anything is taken, cf. *de tuo*, *v.* 426. *multum uale*, 'I wish you a very good day.'

497. nihil obnoxíe 'Through no fault of my own.' The phrase has caused trouble, since it has been regarded as opposed to *pláne*. Note the rhyme.

498. 'The world is less by one, namely Gelasimus, than it was just now.'

501. *eapse* Agrees with *die*. 'In the limit of a day.' *deciens* 'Any number of times,' cf. *Amph.* 2. 1. 27 *Equidem deciens dixi.*

504. 'On what terms I ought now to starve.'

## ACTVS IV. SCENA I.

ANTIPHO. PAMPHILIPPVS. EPIGNOMVS.

505 AN. Íta me di bene amént *measque* mihi béne seruas-  
sint filias,

út mihi uolup est, Pámphilippe, quía uos in patriám domum  
rédiisse uideó bene re gesta ámbos, te et fratré<sup>m</sup> tuum.

PA. Sátis aps te accipiám, nisi uideam mñhi te amicum  
esse, Ántipho :

núnc, quia te *mihi* amícum expior ésse, credetúr tibi. 5

510 AN. Vócem ego te ad me ad cénam, frater túus ni dixis-  
sét mihi

te áput se cenatúrum esse hodie, quóm me ad se ad ce-  
nám uocat.

ét magis par fuerát me uobis dáre cenam adueniéntibus,  
quám me ad illum promíttre, nisi nóllem ei aduorsárier.  
núnc me gratiam ábs te inire uérbis nil desídero : 10

505. Scene; the street before Epignomus' house. Enter Antipho and Pamphilippus who have just met. *Ita me di ament* A common phrase, cf. *vv.* 685, 754, *Amph.* 2. 1. 53; with *ut* as here *Aul.* 3. 5. 22, *Bacch.* 1. 2. 3, *Cas.* 2. 8. 16; *Prop.* 1. 18. 11 (*sic...ut*).

506—507. So MSS. Ritschl and others alter to suit *Pamphile* instead of *Pamphilippe* and their views on rhythm. See *v.* 393.

508. *nisi uideam* 'If I did not see'; 'without seeing.'

509. *credetur tibi* 'I shall be your debtor.'

512. *uobis dare* So A; rest transpose.

513. MSS. *quam me ad illud promittere nisi nollem ei*; Ritschl *quam ad illum me promittere, ei nisi nollem*.

*nisi nollem* A slight and natural ellipse. The formal protasis would be *et dedissem*. Perhaps there is hiatus after *nollem*.

514. *gratiam abs te inire* Cf. *Cist.* 4. 2. 71 *ille a quadam mu-*

515 crás apud me eritis ét tu et ille cūm uostris uxóribus.

PA. Át apud me peréndie: nam ille héri me iam uocá uerat

in hunc díem. set satín ego tecum pácificatus sum, Ántipho?

AN. Quándo ita rem gessístis, ut uos uéllé amicosque áddecet,

páx commercíumquest uobis mécum. hoc facito ut cógites: 15

520 út quoique homini rés paratast, périnde amicis útitur:

sí res firma, item fírmi amici sūnt: si res laxé labat, ítidem amici cónlabascunt. rés amicos ínuenit.

EP. Iám redeo. nímíast uoluptas, sí díu afueris á domo, dómum ubi redierís, si tibi nulla aégritudo animo óbuiamst.

525 nam íta me absente fámiliarem rem úxor curauít meam: 21 ómnium me exilem átque inanem fécit aegritúdinum.

sét eccum fratrem Pámphilippum: incédit cum soceró suo.

PA. Quid agitur, Epignóme? EP. Quid tu? quám dudum in portúm uenis?

PA. Hatú longissumé. EP. Postilla iam ístest tranquillús tibi?

*liere, si eam monstret, gratiam ineat.*

517. satín ego So MSS.; Edd. satine. in hunc díem Scanned as an anapaest. See *apud se v.* 511 and *vv.* 98, 99.

518. uélle So A; rest uellem.

520, 521. From *perinde* to *it- em* is found in A only, much mutilated, but *v.* 520 is restored with certainty by Ritschl, with the help of Charisius who quotes *perinde amicis útitur*. For the first four words of *v.* 521 A only gives . . . sf. . . . . For the *laxe* of A the rest give *lassa* or *lasse*. *perinde* The middle syllable is scanned

short, cf. *intro v.* 534.

523. Iám redeo Epignomus enters from his house through the central door at the back of the stage and calls back to his wife 'I shall be back directly,' and then soliloquises.

a. Some editors omit, scanning *díu* without synizesis.

524. ubi So A; rest *si*.

obuiamst See *v.* 337.

525. nam íta The *nam* applies the general statement to the speaker. 'For that is how.'

528. Quid agitur 'How do you do?' cf. *Truc.* 4. 4. 7.

529. íste Antipho.

530 AN. Mágis quam mare quo ambo éstis uecti. EP. Fácis  
ut alias rés soles. 25

hódiene exonerámus nauem, fráter? PA. Clementér uolo :  
nós potius onerémus nosmet uícissatim uoluptátibus.

quám mox coctast céná? inpransus égo sum. EP. Abi  
intro ad me ét laua.

PA. Déos salutatam átque uxorem módo intro deuortór  
domum.

535 [haéc si ita ut uoló conficio, cóntinuo ad te tránseo.]

EP. Áput nos eccillám festinat cúm sorore uxór tua. 30

PA. Óptumest : iam istúc morai mínus erit. iam ego  
apút te ero.

AN. Príus quam abis, praesénte ted huic ápologum agere  
unúm uolo.

PA. Máxume. AN. Fuit ólim, quasi [nunc] égo sum,  
senex. *ei filiae*

540 dúae erant, quasi nunc méae sunt. eae erant dúobus  
nuptae frátribus,

quási nunc meae sunt uóbis. PA. Miror quo éuasurust  
ápologus. 35

AN. Érat minori illi ádulescenti [quási nunc tibi] tibícina :  
péregre aduexerát, quasi nunc tu. sét ille erat caelébs  
senex,

quási ego nunc sum. PA. Pérge porro : praésens hic  
quidemst ápologus.

531. *Clementer uolo* 'Gently, please.' Supply *agere*. For *clementer* = 'softly,' 'gently,' 'not so fast,' cf. *Merc.* 5. 2. IIII.

532. *uicissatim* The second syllable is scanned short.

535. Only in A. See v. 623.

537. *iam ego...ero* Generally assigned to Epignomus. But he had no intention of going to Pam-

philippus' house. Pamphilippus goes a step or two towards his own house *deos salutatam*, doubtless making sure that his wife will hasten to join him.

538. *agere* 'To narrate as a plea.'

542. *Erat* Scanned as two short syllables. *quasi nunc tibi* So Ritschl; mss. *fidicina et*.

545 AN. Dēinde senex ille illi dixit, *quōius* erat tibicina,  
quāsi ego nunc tibi dīco . . PA. Ausculto atque ānimum  
aduorto sēdulo. 40

AN. 'Ego tibi meam fīliam bene quicum cubitarēs dedi:  
nūnc mihi reddi ego aequom esse abs te quicum cubitem  
cēseō.'

PA. Quis istuc dicit? an ille quasi tu? AN. Quāsi ego  
nunc dicō tibi.

550 "Immo *duas* dabo" inquit ille adulēscens "una sī parumst:  
ēt si *duarum* paenitebit" inquit "addentūr *duae*." 45

PA. Quis istuc, quaeso? an ille quasi ego? AN. Is  
ipse quasi tu. [tūm] senex  
ille quasi ego 'sī uis' inquit 'quāttuor sanē dato,  
dūm quidem hercle quōd edint addas, *mēum* ne contrun-  
cēt cibum.'

555 PA. Videlicet parcūm fuisse illūm senem, qui [id] dixerit,  
quom ille illi qui pōllicetur *eum* cibum popōscrit. 50

AN. Videlicet nequām fuisse illum ādulescentem, qui  
flico,

ūbi ille poscit, dēnegarit dāre se granum trītici.  
hercle qui aequom pōstulabat ille senex, quandōquidem

560 fīliae \*quam dēderat dotem [uōluit] pro tibicina.

PA. Hērcle ille quidem cēto adulescens dōcte uorsutūs  
fuit, 55

quī seni illi cōncubinam dāre dotatam nōluit.

555. *Videlicet* The second syl-  
lable is scanned short. So also in  
v. 557. Note that it is a verb.

556. *qui pollicetur* So Ritschl.  
mss. transpose. *eum cibum*  
Double accusative, *illi* and *qui*  
being effectively transposed.

559. *ille senex* Exclamatory  
opposition with *ille* in the previous  
line. Of course *qui* is the relative.

Ritschl needlessly alters *hercle qui*  
to *quin hercle* with inferior sense.

560. mss. *fīliae illae dederat*  
*dotem accipere pro tibicina*. Pro-  
bably *illae* is a slightly altered dit-  
tograph and *accipere* an incorpo-  
rated gloss which has ousted the  
principal verb.

561, 562. Note the rhyme.



AN. Sénex quidem uoluit, si posset, indipiſci dé cibo :  
quía nequit, qua lége licuit uélle dixit fieri.

565 "fiat" ille inquit adulescens. 'facis benigne' inquit senex.  
'hábeon rem pactam?' inquit. "faciam ita" inquit "ut  
fierí uoles." 60

sét ego ibo intro et grátulabor uóstrum aduentum filiis.  
póste ibo lautum ín puelum: ibi fouébo senectutém  
meam:

póste ubi lauero, ótiosus uós opperiar áccubans.

570 PA. Gráphicum mortalem Ántiphonem: ut ápologum  
fecit fabre.

étiam nunc sceléstus sese dúcit pro adulescéntulo. 65  
dábatur homini amíca, nóctu quae ín lecto occentét senem:  
námque edepol aliút quidem illi quíd amica opus sit  
nescio.

sét quid agit parasítus noster Gélasimus? etiám ualet?

575 EP. Vídi edepol hominem háu perdudum. PA. Quíd  
agit? EP. Quod famélicus.

PA. Quín uocasti homínem ad cenam? EP. Néquid  
adueniens pérderem. 70

átque eccum tibi lúpum in sermone: praésens esuriéns  
adest.

PA. Lúdificemur hóminem. EP. Capti cónsili memo-  
rém mones.

563. *Senex* Scanned as two short syllables.

568. MSS. *postea ibo lauatum in pilum ibi* &c. *senectutem* The second syllable is to be pronounced short; but see p. xv.

570. *Graphicum mortalem* 'A remarkable fellow.'

571. *etiam* 'Still,' Bothe. MSS. *id (it) iam*; Vulg. *ut iam*.

*scelestus* Playful; 'the rascal takes himself for a youth.'

572. *occentet* B *acentet*; rest

*accendet*.

574. *etiam ualet*? 'Is he still (or 'really,' see Palmer on *Amph.* i. i. 215) in good case?'

575. *Quid* &c. 'How fares he?' Ep. 'Like a starveling.'

577. *lupum in sermone* The *in* is pronounced short. This proverbial phrase or *lupus in fabula* answers to our 'talk of the devil.' Gelasimus' hunger makes it specially appropriate.

## ACTVS IV. SCENA II.

GELASIMVS. PAMPHILIPPVS. EPIGNOMVS.

GE.           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*  
               \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*  
               \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*           \*

sét ita ut ocepí narrare uóbis: quom hic non ádfui,  
 580 cúm amicis delíberaui iám et cum cognatís meis.  
 Íta mi auctores *fúere*, ut egomet me hódie iugularém fame.  
 sét uideone ego Pámphilippum cúm fratre Epignomo?  
 á<sup>u</sup>tque is est.  
 ádgredíar hominém. sperate Pámphilippe, o spés mea, 5  
 ó mea uita, o méa uoluptas, sálue. saluom gaúdeo  
 585 péregre te in patriám redisse. sálue. PA. Salue, Gé-  
 lasime.

GE. Válustin bene? PA. Sústentaui sédulo. GE. Ede-  
 pol gaúdeo.

édepol ne egomet *míhi* modium nunc mílle esse argentí  
 uelim.

EP. Quíd eo tibi opust? GE. Húnc hercle ad cenam  
 út uocem, te nón uocem. 10

EP. Áduorsum te fábulare. GE. Illút quidem 'ambos  
 út uocem'

590 .. equidem s.....ic ne uostrae uitassem dom .  
 n . me s.....ns..... a . nihil est atque hoc scit . u .

EP. Édepol te uocém lubenter, sí superfiát locus.

GE. Quín tum stans obstrúsero aliquid strénue. EP.  
 Immo unum hóc potest.

579. The scene is not changed.  
 The brothers are on the stage.  
 Gelasimus enters on the right.

582. *atque* 'Really' announc-  
 ing the approach of one who is

expected, cf. *v.* 577. See Palmer  
 on *Amph.* 3. 2. 72.

587. *modium* MSS. *mediam*.

590, 591. Only in A.

GE. Quid? EP. Vbi conuiuiae ábierint, tum ut uénias.  
GE. Euax, áttatae.

595 EP. Vása lautum, nón ad cenam díco. GE. Di te pér-  
duint. 15

quid ais, Pamphilippe? PA. Ád cenam hercle álio pro-  
misí foras.

GE. Quid, foras? PA. Foras hércle uero. GE. Quí  
malum tibi lassó lubet

fóris cenare? PA. Vtrúm tu censes? GE. Iúbe domi  
cenám coqui

átque ad illum renúntiari. PA. Sólus cenabó domi?

600 GE. Nón enim solus: mé uocato. PA. At ille ne sus-  
cénseat, 20

méa qui caussa sumpsum fecit. GE. Fácile excusari po-  
test.

míhi modo auscultá: iube cenam dómi coqui. EP. Non  
mé quidem

fáciét auctore, hódie ut illum decípiat. GE. Non tu  
hínc abis?

nísi me non perspícere censes quíd agas. *cave* sis tú  
tibi:

605 nam illic homo *tuam* heréditatem ínhiat, esuriéns lu-  
pust. 25

nón tu scis quamde ádflictentur hómines noctu hic ín  
uia?

PA. Tánto pluris quí defendant íre aduersum iússero.

EP. Nón it, non it, quía tanto opere suádes ne bitát.

GE. Iube

dómi *míhi* tibi que *túae*que uxori céleriter cenám coqui.

597. *malum* An expletive, 'the  
plague!'

598. *foris* Scanned as two  
short syllables.

599. *ad illum renuntiarí* 'A

refusal to be taken to his house.'

605. *esuriens lupus* Cf. v. 577,

*Capt.* 4. 4. 4.

608. *it* 'He is...going out';

cf. v. 614.

- 610 si hércle faxis, nón opinor díces deceptúm fore. 30  
 PA. Pér hanc tibi cenam incenato, Gélasime, esse hodié licet.  
 GE. Íbisne ad cenám foras? PA. Aput frátre[m] ceno in próxumo.  
 GE. Cértumnest? PA. Certum. GE. Édepol te hodie lápide percussúm uelim.  
 PA. Nón metuo: per hórtum traíbo, nón prodibo in púpticum.  
 615 EP. Quid ais, Gelasime? GE. Óratores tu áccipis: ha-beás tibi. 35  
 EP. *Túa* pol refert. GE. Énimuero si quídem refert *mea*, *opera* útere:  
 pósce. EP. Edepol tibi opínor etiam uní locum [esse] cónspicor,  
 úbi accubēs. PA. Sané faciundum cénseo. GE. O lux óppidi.  
 EP. Si árte poteris áccubare. GE. Vél inter cuneos férreos:  
 620 tántillum loci úbi catellus cúbet, id mihi satis ést loci. 40  
 EP. Éxorabo aliquó modo: ueni. GE. Húcine? EP. Immo in cárcerem.  
 nám hic quídem geniúm meliorem *túum* non facies. *éa*-mus, tu.  
 PA. Déos salutabó modo: poste ad té continuo tránseo.

611. *Per...cenam* An invocation appropriate to the greedy parasite.

615. *ais* So B; rest *agis*. Gelasimus has moved off a pace or two muttering, so Epignomus stops him. In Plautus *quid ais?* is a formula for passing to a fresh subject; cf. *Amph.* 2. 1. 76, *Bacch.* 1. 1. 45, v. 753.

616. Gelasimus is moving off

again when Epignomus says 'Indeed it is your interest (to stay).' The reading is uncertain. I follow A, in which however *qu* follows *si*. Other MSS. give *Tua pol refert enim si quidem mea refert opera utere*. I transpose *mea refert*.

*opera utere* 'Pray attend to it.'

619. *arte* 'In a small space.'

620. *satis* MSS. *sater* or *saf*.

GE. Quid igitur? EP. Dixi equidem in carcerem fies.

GE. Quin si iusseris,

625 *eo* quoque ibo. EP. Di immortales, hic quidem pol sum-  
mam in crucem

45

cena aut prandio perducipotis. GE. Ita ingenium me-  
umst:

quicumvis depugno multo facilius quam cum fame.

EP. Noui ego: aput me satis spectatast mihi iam tua  
ista facilitas

\* \* \* \* \*

630 dum parasitus mihi atque fratri fuisti, rem confrégimus.  
nunc ego nolo ex Gélasimo mi fieri te Catagélasimum. 50

GE. Iámne abis tu? uide, Gelasime, quid capturus consi-  
sili.

[ámbo abi]erunt: Gélasime, uide, nunc consilio sano opust.

\* \* \* \* \*

635 égone? tu ne. mihine? tibi ne. uiden ut annonast gra-  
uis?

uiden benignitates hominum ut periére et prothymiae?

uiden ridiculos nihili fieri atque ipsos parasitarius? 55

númquam edepol me ufuom quisquam in diem prospiciet  
crastinum:

nám mihi iam intus potione iunceá onerabó gulam

640 néque ego hoc committam ut me esse homines mortuom  
dicant fame.

624. *si* Only in A.

625. *pol summam* So A; rest  
*in summa*.

626. *potis* Masc., with *est* sup-  
pressed.

629. *Noui ego* MSS. *non ergo*  
or *non ego*.

631. 'Now I am unwilling that

after having been Laughed-at you  
should become a Laughter-at me.'

632. So B except *es capturus*  
for *capturus*'s.

633. Ritschl supplies *ambo abi*,  
the rest of the verse is in A only.  
The repetition of *Gelasime, uide*,  
has led editors to alter *v.* 632.

## ACTVS V. SCENA I.

### STICHVS.

More hóc fit atque stúlte *mea* senténtia,  
si quem hóminem expectant *eu*m solent prouísere :  
quí hércle illa causá nihilo ociús uenit.  
idem égo nunc facio, quí prouiso Ságarinum :  
645 qui nřhilo citius uéniet tamen hac grátia. 5  
iam hercle égo decumbam sólus, si ille huc nón uenit.  
cadúm modo hinc a me húc cum uino transférám :  
postidéa accumbam. quási nix tabescít dies.

## ACTVS V. SCENA II.

### SAGARINVS. STICHVS.

SA. Saluéte Athenae, quae nutrices Graéciae :  
650 o térra erilis, pátria, te uideó lubens.  
set amíca mea et consérúa quid agat Stéphanium,  
curást ut uideam. nám Sticho mandáueram

641. The same scene as in Act  
iv. Stichus with his jar of wine is  
waiting for Sagarinus to pass on  
his way to his home next door on  
the spectators' right. *More...*  
*stulte* Cf. *Mil.* 2. 4. 17.

648. *quasi nix* So Bothe. mss.  
*qua senex.*

649. Sagarinus enters from the  
spectators' left. Note ellipse of  
*estis*; less common than that of  
*sum*.

salútem [ei] ut nuntiáret atque ei diceret 5  
me hodié uenturum, ut cénam coqueret témperi.

655 set Stíchus est hic quidem. St. Fécisti, ere, facétias,  
quom hoc dónauisti dóno *tuum* seruóm Stichum.  
pro di immortales, quót ego uoluptatés fero,  
quot rísiones, quót iocos, quot sáuia 10  
saltátiones blánditias prothýmias.

660 SA. Stiche, quíd fit? St. Euge, Ságarine, lepidíssume :  
feró conuiuam Dfónysum mihique ét tibi.  
namque édepol cena cóctast : locus libér datust  
mihique ét tibi aput uos. nam áput nos est conuíuium : 15  
ibi uóster cenat cum úxore adeo et Ántipho :

665 ibidem érus est noster. hóc mihi donó datumst.

666 SA. Quis sómniauit aúrum? St. Quid id ad te áttinet?

670 proin tú lauare própéra. SA. Lautus sum. St. Óp-  
tume :

671 SA. Sequére ergo hac med íntro. St. Ego ueró se-  
quor. 20

668 SA. Volo éluamus hódie peregrina ómnia.

669 relínque : Athenas núnc colamus : séquere me.

St. Sequor, ét domum redeúnti principiúm placet :  
bona scaéua strenaque ób uiam occessít mihi.

660. *quid fit?* Like *quid agitur?*  
v. 518; cf. *Cas.* 3. 6. 9.

664. *adeo* 'Besides.'

665. *ibidem erus* A proceleus-  
matic. So B; rest omit *-dem erus*.

666. Ritschl reads SA. *quid*  
*somniastin?* St. *Verum* [*hercle ego*  
*dico tibi.*] 667 SA. *Quis igitur hoc*  
*dónauit?* St. *quid id ad te attinet?*  
He also moves the verses which  
begin with *Volo* and *relínque*, giving

them and *sequere ergo hac me intro*  
[*Sagarine*] to Stichus, and vv. 672,  
673 to Sagarinus. But Sagarinus  
would naturally lead the way into  
his master's premises. Note the  
hiatus *Sequere ergo*. *Quis somni-*  
*auit aurum?* Though the point  
is not clear, it is idle to alter.

673. *bona scaeua* Cf. *Pseud.*  
4. 7. 40 *bona scaeua est mihi.* ob  
uiam So Edd. MSS. *obulam*.

## ACTVS V. SCENA III.

## STEPHANIVM.

- Mirúm uideri némini | uostrúm uolo, spectatóres,  
 675 quid ego hñc quae illi habito [huc] éxeam : | faciám uos  
       certióres.  
 domo dúdum huc arcessíta sum. | [nam] quóniam nun-  
       tiátumst  
 istárum uenturós uiros, | ibi féstinamus ómnes :  
 lectís sternundis stúduimus | mundítiisque adparándis.   5  
 intérr illut tam negótium | méis curaui amícis  
 680 Sticho ét conseruo Ságarino | meo céna cocta ut ésset.  
 Stichus ópsonatust : céterum id | curádo [aliu] ad-  
       legáui.  
 nunc sbo hinc et amicós meos | curábo hic adueniéntis.

## ACTVS V. SCENA IV.

## SAGARINVS. STICHVS. (TIBICEN.)

- SA. Ágite ite foras : férté pompam. Stíche, te praefició  
       cado.  
 ómnimodis temptáre certumst nóstrum hodie conufuium.  
 685 íta me di ament, lépide accipimur, quom hóc recipimur  
       ín loco.  
 quí praetereat, cómissatum uólo uocari. Sr. Cónuenit,

674. The scene is unaltered.  
 Stephanium enters from the central  
 door.

679. tam For *tamen*, cf. vv.  
 27, 44.

683. Scene, in front of Pam-

philippus' house.

685. ita me di ament Cf.  
 v. 505. accipimur See v. 699.

686. qui So R; mss. *quisquis*.  
 But is *quisquis* right scanned as  
 two short syllables?



dúm quidem hercle cúm *suo* quisque uéniat uino : nam  
hínc quidem 5

hódie polluctúra praeter nós iam dabitur némini.

nósmet inter nós ministremus mónotropi. SA. Hoc con-  
uuium

690 pro ópibus nostris sátis commodulumst núcibus fabulis  
ficulis

óleae tryblió, lupillo cómmينو, crústulo.

St. Sátuist seruo hominí modeste fácere sumptum quam  
ámpliter. 10

súum quemque decet : quibus diuitiae dómi sunt, scaphiis  
cántharis

Bátiacis bibúnt : nos nostro Sámiolo potério

695 támen bibimus nos, támen effícimus pro ópibus nostra  
moénia. 13

SA. Sét amica mea et túa dum comit dúmque se exornat,  
nós uolo 19

lúdere inter nós. strategum té facio huic conuuiio. 20

St. Nímium lepide in méntem uenit. SA. Pótiusne in  
subséllio 21

cýnice accipimur quámde in lectis? St. Híc enim ma-  
gis est dúlcis. 22

700 SA. Vter amicam utrubi áccumbamus? St. Ábi tu sane  
súperior. 14

átque adeo ut tu scíre possis, pácto ego tecum hoc dúuido : 15

693. *suum quemque decet* 'What each man's station allows becomes him best.' Scanned as an anapaest.

695. *tamen* 'All the same.' *bibimus* MSS. *uiuimus*. *moenia* Archaic for *munia*, cf. *Trin.* 3. 2. 67. 'We carry out our plans.'

696. *comit* MSS. *cenat*. *strategum* I.e. *regem*.

698. *Potiusne* So Ritschl; MSS. *potius quam*.

699. *cynice* 'Like cynic philosophers,' who adhered to the old custom of sitting at meals after the luxurious fashion of reclining had come in.

*accipimur* A kind of middle use, 'enjoy our entertainment.' For *accipere* = 'entertain,' cf. v. 615.

uſde, utram tibi lubét etiam nunc cápere, cape prouín-  
ciam. 16

SA. Quid iſtuc eſt prouínciæ? St. Vtrúm fontine an  
Líbero 17

ímpcrium te inhibére mauis? SA. Nímio líquido Líbero. 18

705 sét interim, ſtratégiſta noster, quór hic ceſſat cántharus? 23

uſde quot cyáthos bíbimus. St. Tot quot dígití tibi  
ſunt ín manu. 24

cántioſt Graecá: ἡ πέντε πῖνε ἢ τρὶς ἢ μὴ τέτταρα. 25

SA. Tíbi propino. decumum a fonte tíbi tute inde, ſí  
ſapis. 26

béne uos: bene nos: béne te: bene me: béne noſtram  
etiam Stéphanium. 27

710 St. Lépidé hoc actumſt. tíbi propino cántharum. SA. 30

Vinúm tu habes:

nímis uellem aliquid púlpamenti. St. Si hórú quæ  
adſunt paénitet,

nſhil eſt. tene aquam. SA. Mélius dicis: nſl moror  
cuppédia.

bíbe, tibicen: áge ſiquid agis? bíbúndum hercle hoc eſt:  
né nega.

quíd hic ſtídis quód faciúndum uſdes eſſe tibi? quín  
bíbis?

703. *prouínciæ* 'What is that you are ſaying about a province?' Better rhythm is given by *prouinciarum*. Ritschl adds *autem*.

706. *quot cyáthos* How many cyathi of wine to the ſextarius? As the ſextarius held 12 cyathi, Stichus propoſed the proportion five of wine to ſeven of water. Sagarinus propoſes to adopt the proportion nine of wine to one of water.

707. *Cantio eſt greca cepente pine et triſpine emet et tara* was doubt-

leſſ read in the archetype of all MSS. except A, which omits the Greek words.

708. *inde* From *indere*.

709. *bene uos* 'I drink the good health of your houſehold,' i.e. of Pamphilippus' houſehold. The conſtruction is an exclamatory accuſative and infinitive with the infinitive ſuppreſſed.

713. *age ſiquid agis?* MSS. *agis ſi quid agis*; Ritschl *bibe ſi bíbis*. Note that *quid agis* *bi* is a proceleuſmatic, the *s* being ſilent.

715 áge siquid agis. áccipe inquam: nam hóc inpendit  
públicum. 35

haú tuum istuc ést uereri te. éripe ex ore túbias.

St. Vbi illic biberit, uél seruato méum modum uel [égo]  
dabo.

nólo ego nos [hoc] prósum ebibere: núlli rei erimus  
póstea.

námque edepol quam uís desubito uél cadus uortí potest.

720 SA. Quid igitur? quamquám grauatus fúisti, non nocuít  
tamen. 40

áge tibicen, cuándo bibisti, réfer ad labeas túbias:

súffla celeritér tibi buccas quási proserpens béstia.

áge dum, Stiche: uter démutassit, póculo multábitur.

St. Bónum ius dicis: ímpetrare opórtet qui aequom  
póstulat.

725 SA. Áge ergo opserua: sí peccassis, múltam hic retinebo  
flico. 45

St. Óptimum atque aequíssimum oras. SA. Én tibi  
hoc primum ómnium.

St. Haéc facetiást, amare inté se riuális duos,

úno cantharó potare [et] únum scortum dúcere.

hóc memorabilést: ego tu sum, tu és ego: unanimí su-  
mus.

730 únam amicam amámus ambo: mécum ubist, tecúmst  
tamen: 50

técum ubi autemst, mécum itidemst: neútri neuter ínuí-  
det. 51

SA. Ohe, 52

715. *age siquid agis* A com-  
mon formula, cf. *Mil.* 2. 2. 62, *Cas.*  
4. 1. 7, *Trin.* 4. 2. 139, and *v.* 734.  
Cf. our impatient 'Come, if you're  
coming.' *nam hoc* Possibly *nám*  
*h&c* with hiatus.

716. 'That bashfulness of yours  
is not your true character.'

718. *nulli rei* 'Of no value';  
predicative dative.

722. *quasi proserpens bestia*  
'Like a serpent.'

iám satis : nolo óptaedescat : álium ludum núnc uolo. 52

St. Bibe si bibis. SA. Non móra erit aput me. édepol  
conuiuí sat est : 28

735 módo nostra huc amíca accedat : [si] íd adest, aliut nfl  
abest. 29

St. Vín amicam huc éuocemus? éa saltabit. SA.  
Cénseo. 53

St. Méa suavis amabílis amoena, ad túos amores, Sté-  
phanium, 54

fóras egredere : sát mihi pulcra's. SA. Át enim [mihi]  
pulcérroma. 55

St. Fáce nos hilarios hílariores ópera atque aduentú tuo.

740 SA. Péregre aduenientés te expetimus, Stéphaniscidium,  
mél meum,

sí amabilitas tíbi placet nostra, tibi ámbo si acceptí  
sumus.

## ACTVS V. SCENA V.

### STEPHANIVM. STICHVS. SAGARINVS. (TIBICEN.)

STE. Mórigerabor, méae deliciae : nam íta me Venus  
amoéna amet,

út ego huc iam dudúm simitu exíssem uobiscúm foras,  
nísi me uobis éxornarem. nam ítast ingenium múlíebre :

745 béne quom lauta térsa ornata fictast, infectást tamen :  
nímioque sibi múlíer meretrix répperit odium ócius 5

733. nolo &c. B *nollo optaedes*  
*catali ut ludum*; Bothe *nolo obscae-*  
*das: catuli ut ludunt, nunc uolo.*

734. Bibe si bibis Cf. v. 715.

742. Morigerabor Ritschl;  
MSS. *morem uobis geram. ita &c.*  
Cf. v. 505.

*sua* immunditia, quam in perpetuum ut placeat munditia sua.

STI. Nímiū lepide fábulatast. SA. Véneris merast oratio.

STI. Ságarine. SA. Quid est? STI. Tótus doleo. SA. Tótus? tanto míserior.

750 STE. Vtrubi accumbo? SA. Vtrúbi tu uis? STE. Cum ambóbus uolo: nam ambós amo.

STI. Vápulat pecúlium: actumst: fúgit hoc libertás caput. 10

STE. Dáte mi locum ubi accúbam, amabo, sí quidem placeo: nám mihi

cúpio cum utroque ésse, mei, bene. STI. Díspero. quid ais? SA. Quid est?

STI. Íta me di ament, núnquam enim fiet hódie haec quin saltét tamen.

755 áge, mulsa mea suáuitudo, sálta: saltabo égo simul.

SA. Núnquam edepol med ístoc uinces, quín ego ibidem prúriam. 15

STE. Sí quidem mihi saltándumst, tum uos dáte bibat tibícini.

STI. Ét quidem nobis. SA. Téne, tibicen, prímum: postideá loci,

sí hóc eduxeris, *proinde* ut consuétu's *antehac*, céleriter

760 lépidam et suauem cántionem aliquam occupito cinaédicam, ubi perpruriscámus usque ex únguiculis. inde húc aquam.

751. *Vapulat peculium* 'My savings are being squandered.' Stichus gives up his hopes of buying his freedom, and determines to devote his little all to pleasure.

752. *nam* So Fleckeisen. MSS. *tum*.

753. *esse, mei*, Editor. MSS. *et mihi*. *quid ais?* See v. 615.

Ita me di ament Cf. v.

505.

757. *tum* 'Accordingly.' Ritschl alters to *iam*. *date bibat* 'Give to drink.' Also *bibere da*, Pers. 5. 2. 45.

759. *eduxeris* 'You have drunk off.' *inde* From *indere*, see v. 708. 'Put water in here.'

761. *ubi perpruriscamus* 'At which we may tingle all over.'

tene tu hóc: educe. dúdum hau placuit pótio: 21  
nunc mínus grauate iam áccipit. tene tu. ínterim,  
meus óculus, da mihi saúium, dum illfc bibit.

765 STE. Prostibulist autem stántem, stanti saúium  
dare amícam amico. STI. Euge, eúge: sic furí da-  
tur. 25

SA. Age, iam ínfla buccas: núnc iam aliquid suáuitér.  
cedo cántionem uéterí pro uinó nouam.

qui Iónicus aut cinaédicust, | qui hoc tále facere póssit?

770 STI. Si istóc me uorsu úceris, | alió me prouocáto. 30

SA. Face tu hóc modo. STI. At tute hóc modo. | SA.  
Babaé. STI. Tatae. SA. Papaé. STI. Pax.

SA. Nunc páriter ambo. omñs uoco | cinaédos, contra  
[ut sáltent].

satis ésse nobis nón magis | [hoc] pótis est quam fungo  
ímber.

STI. Intro hínc abeamus núnc iam: | saltátum satis pro  
uinost.

## CANTATOR.

775 Vos, spéctatores, plaúдите atque | ite ád uos comis-  
sátum. 35

763. tene tu Apparently Sa-  
garinus holds out the cantharus  
to Stichus.

765. Prostibulist autem So  
Edd. MSS. *prostibiles tandem*.  
Stephanium sends Sagarinus off  
with a hearty slap, for trying to  
kiss her.

766. After this line MSS. give  
*qui dicitur? quamquam grauatus*  
*non nocuit tamen*.

767. iam After nunc dissyl-  
labic in Plautus, cf. v. 115, *Amph*.  
2. 2. 146.

768. cedo So Ritschl; MSS.

redde. Cf. Pind. *O.* 9. 48 αἰνεῖ δὲ  
παλαιὸν μὲν οἶνον, ἀνθεα δ' ὕμνων  
νεωτέρων. uino Edd. MSS. *ui*.

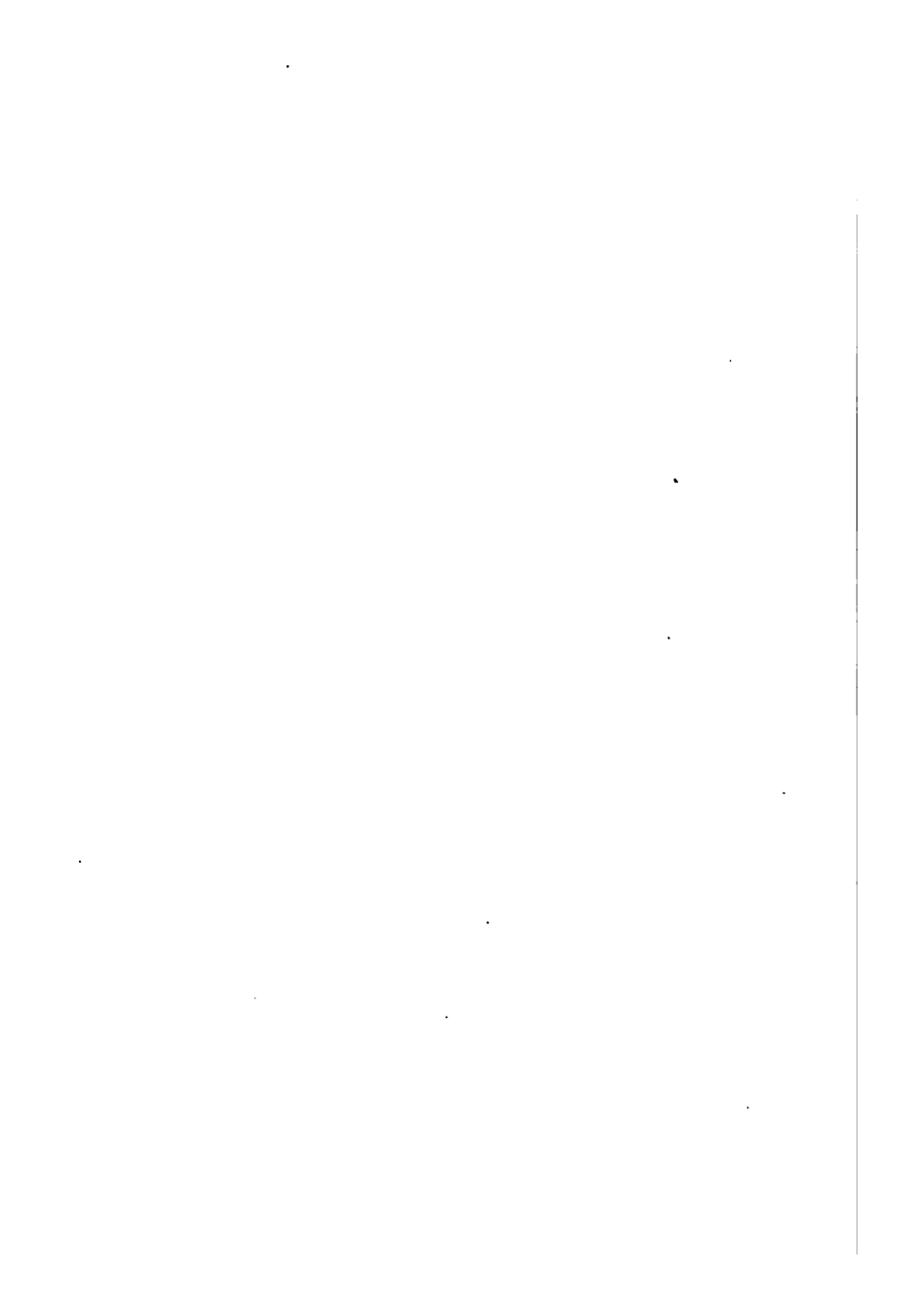
769 to 775. Tetrameter iambic  
catalectic with diæresis after the  
fourth foot.

770. Addressed to Sagarinus  
as the two slaves begin to dance.

771. Pax The Greek πάξ,  
'enough.'

772. cinaedos 'Lewd dan-  
cers'; cf. *Mil.* 3. 1. 73. *ut sal-*  
*tent* So Ritschl. Bothe *stetis*.

774. nunc iam See v. 767.



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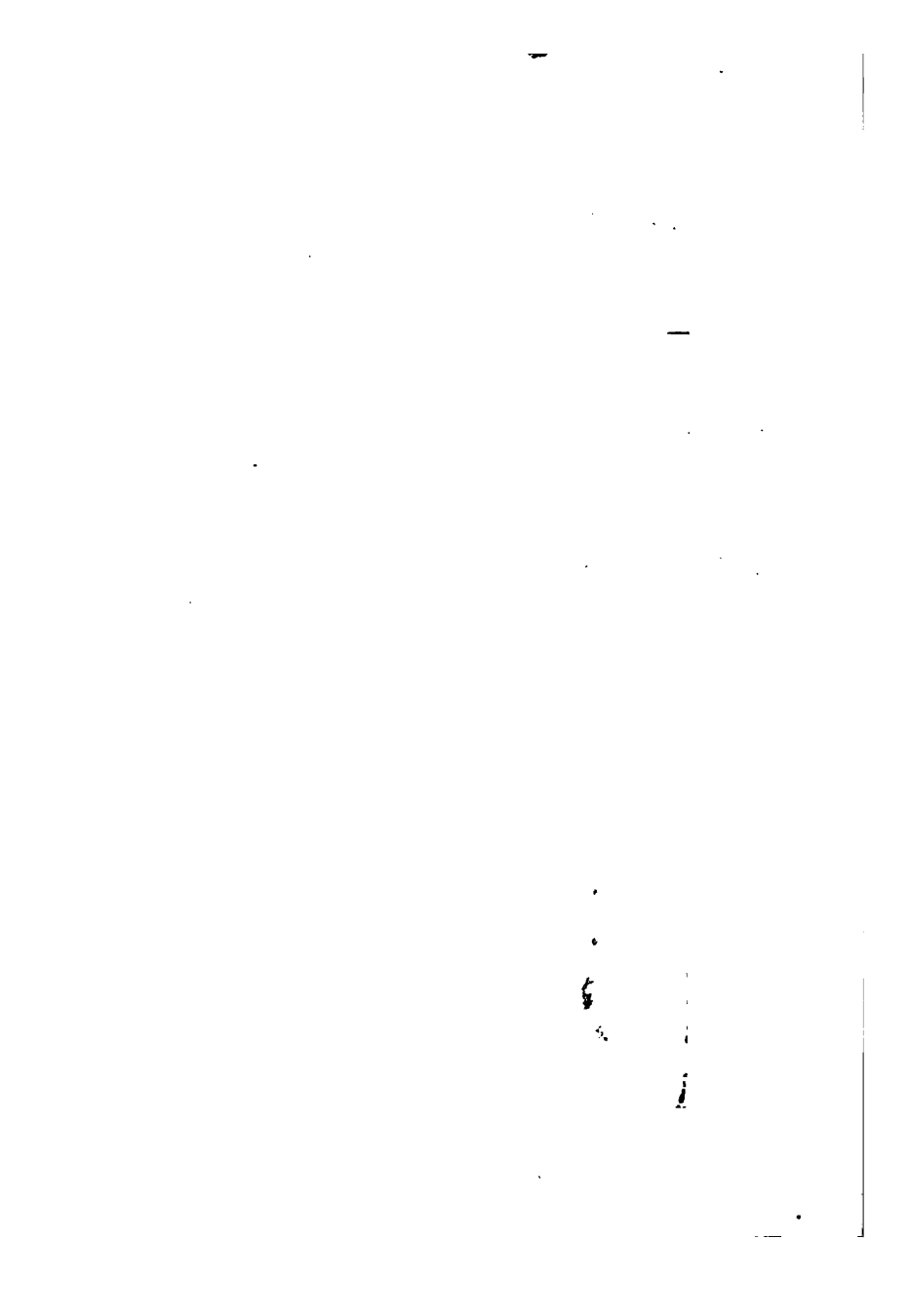
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